The New-York Times.

VOL. XVI.....NO 4920. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1867. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Advices to Last Evening by Ocean Telegraph.

Comments of the London Press on Napoleon's Speech.

The London Times on the Murder of Maximilian.

Arrest of Fenians in Ireland for Secret Military Drilling.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The London Press on Napoleon's Speech—Juarez Denounced.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 2.

The London *Star* and the *Morning Herald*, commenting upon the speech of the Emperor NAPOLEON, ridicule his idea of liberty.

The London *Times* and the *Morning Post* pity the fate of MAXIMILIAN, and denounce the cruelty of JUAREZ.

The Fenians Still Drilling Secretly in Ireland.

DUBLIN, Tuesday, July 2.

Secret drilling is still kept up by the Fenians in various parts of the island. A large number of men were recently discovered near Wicklow engaged in practicing military manœuvres, and several of them were taken prisoners.

FRANCE.

Imperial Honors to Americans.

PARIS, Tuesday, July 2.

The American Commissioner, Mr. BECKWITH, has been made an Officer of the Legion of Honor, and Charles Perkins, Lawrence Smith, Samuel B. Ruggles, Godwin Berney, Elias Howe and Messrs. Kennedy, Mulat and Chickering have been made Knights of the Legion of Honor.

CANDIA.

The Blockade Running Steamer Arcadi.

ATHENS, Saturday, June 29.

The steamer *Arcadi* has made her fourteenth voyage to Candia, where she landed 500 volunteers, 2,000 muskets, and a quantity of supplies. She was chased by the Turkish fleet but escaped.

OMAR PASHA was preparing to attack Sphakia.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Financial.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 2—Noon.

Consols for money....94⅞
United States Five-twenty Bonds....72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares....79
Erie Railway Shares....43

LONDON, Tuesday, July 2—2 P. M.

Consols have declined ⅛ since the noon report, and are now quoted at 94¾.

Erie Railway Shares have advanced ⅛, and the quotation now is 43⅛.

United States Five-twenty Bonds....72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares....79

LONDON, Tuesday, June 2—Evening.

Consols closed steady at 94¾ for Money.

American Securities closed buoyant at the following rates:

United States Five-Twenty Bonds....72¾
Illinois Central Railway Shares....79½
Erie Railway Shares....43½

Commercial.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 2—Noon.

Cotton quiet. It is estimated that the sales to-day will not exceed 5,000 bales. Middling Uplands are quoted at 11d., and Middling Orleans at 11¼d.

BREADSTUFFS—Corn, 37s. 6d. for new. White California Wheat, 13s. 9d. Barley, 4s. 10d. Oats, 3s. 8d. Peas, 38s.

Provisions unchanged. Pork, 75s. Beef, 135s. Lard, 48s. Bacon, 42s. Cheese, 62s.

PRODUCE—Pot Ashes, 31s. 6d. Resin—Common, 8s. 9d.; fine, 12s. Sprits of Turpentine, 30s. Petroleum—Spirits, 9d.; refined, 1s. 1d. Tallow, 44s. Cloverseed, 42s.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 2—Noon.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar, 25s.; Scotch Pig Iron, 53s. Calcutta Linseed, 64s. Linseed Cakes, £9 15s. Linseed Oil, £41 10. Whale Oil, £35. Sperm Oil, £122.

ANTWERP, Tuesday, July 2—Noon.

Petroleum, 41 francs.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 2—2 P. M.

Cotton has declined ⅛d., and Middling Uplands are now quoted at 10⅞d. and Middling Orleans at 11⅛d.

In the Breadstuffs Market Peas have advanced 6d., and the price now is 38s. 6d. Corn, Wheat, Barley and Oats are without change.

In the Provision Market Bacon has declined 6d., and now sells at 41s. 6d. There is no change to report in Pork, Beef, Lard or Cheese.

In the Produce Market Tallow has declined 3d., and the quotation now is 43s. 9d. Other articles are unchanged.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 2—2 P. M.

No. 12 Dutch Standard Sugar has advanced 3d., and is now quoted at 25s. 3d. No change in other articles.

LIVERPOOL, Tuesday, July 2—Evening.

COTTON—The Cotton market closed weak at the following authorized quotations:

Middling Uplands....10⅞d.@11d.
Middling Orleans....11⅛d.

The sales of the day reached 7,900 bales, exceeding the estimate made at noon by 2,000 bales.

TRADE REPORT—The advices from Manchester are unfavorable. Goods and Yarns are heavy, and the market shows a declining tendency.

BREADSTUFFS—The market for Breadstuffs closed firm. Corn—New Mixed Western, 37s. 6d. Wheat—White California, 13s. 9d. Peas, 38s. 6d. Barley, 4s. 10d. Oats have advanced a penny, and closed at 3s. 9d. @ 45 lbs.

PROVISIONS—The Provision market has been quiet throughout the day. Bacon, 41s. 6d. for Cumberland Cut Middles. Pork and Beef unchanged. Lard 48s. Cheese 62s. for fine American.

PRODUCE—Tallow 43s. 9d. for American. Resin—Common 6s. 9d. and Fine 12s. Spirits Turpentine 30s. Ashes 31s. 6d. Petroleum closed at 9d. for Spirits and 1s. 1d. for Standard White.

LONDON, Tuesday, July 2—Evening.

SUGAR closed firm at the advance; No. 12 Dutch Standard 25s. 3d.

IRON steady at 53s. per ton for Scotch Pigs, mixed numbers.

LINSEEDS of all kinds unchanged.

OILS—Whale and Sperm steady at opening quotations.

MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out of the Bremen.

SOUTHAMPTON, Tuesday, July 2—2 P. M.

The steamship *Bremen*, Capt. MEYER, from New-York, has arrived at this port, *en route* to Bremen.

BY STEAMSHIP TO JUNE 22.

The steamship *Ville de Paris*, from Havre June 22, arrived at this port last evening.

According to the *Bourse*, of Berlin, the Emperor of the French has accepted the invitation of the King of Prussia, and he will repair to Berlin in October next.

The *France* says it has reason to doubt that the journal just named is well informed, and believes it may affirm, on the contrary, that there has been nothing said with respect to what the Berlin journal looks upon as settled.

The *Patrie* complains that the arrival in Paris of each Sovereign serves as an occasion for the Press in general to launch forth into the most fantastical descriptions of the presents which are to be made by him on every side, and of the vast sums that have been set apart for the purpose. Scarcely a species of prodigality can be named that is not attributed to the august visitors, so that the inventions thus placed before the dazzled gaze of the world overleap all measure and all propriety. The *Patrie* goes on to say:

"Now comes the Sultan, with reference to whom newspaper writers are inventing another story of The Thousand and One Nights. His Ottoman Majesty is said to be about to bring for the Empress EUGENIE a necklace valued at 1,500,000f.; or, perhaps—who knows?—a neat little monument of gold and precious stones, destined to call to mind the proverbial splendors of the East. Independently of the circumstance that the offer of presents of whatever kind would be contrary to all received usages, sufficient note is not taken of the bad taste shown toward the Princes who honor us with their visit in publishing inventions such as these. For that reason alone it is we take the trouble of noticing them in order to point out that they are destitute of truth."

On Tuesday, June 18, in the French Senate, Baron DUPIN asked to be allowed again to express his concurrence in the eloquent language which the illustrious President of the Senate had given utterance to in the preceding sitting, and by which he so well expressed the sentiments of the Senate and of all France on the occasion of the danger to which two Emperors had been exposed, one being the Emperor of the French. But he desired that, to the expression of these sentiments, should be united the sympathies of France for a third Emperor, who also knows how to face death with intrepidity, and whose life is at this moment threatened by armed bands. It is a great honor, continued the honorable Senator, for our soldiers who went to Mexico to have carried with them only heroism, clemency after victory, and every generous and civilizing idea. But it would seem that in returning to their native country *they have brought away every virtue, and that after them remains nothing to mark a country of civilization*. It is of importance that from our higher Chamber a word should go forth expressing the wish that a great crime should not be perpetrated, which would be an indelible stigma on the barbarians who might commit it. Hope must be entertained that the voice of humanity will be powerful enough to prevent it. Let us trust that the United States will strive to the last to prevent a misfortune like this; *because it is upon that Government above all, that the responsibility of it would rest.* Such are the sentiments which I desire to express in the Senate. They are those of France, and will, most certainly, find a powerful echo within these walls, where sit so many Generals who have not acquired more lustre by their valor in battle than by their sentiments of humanity after victory.

The Dominion of Canada—The New Ministry.

OTTAWA, Tuesday, July 2—4:45 P. M.

The following is a correct list of the Ministry of the Dominion of Canada, which you receive in advance of the Canadian press:

Sir John A. MacDonald, K. C. B., Minister of Justice.
Hon. G. E. Cartier, C. B., Minister of Militia.
Hon. A. T. Galt, C. B., Minister of Finance.
Hon. S. L. Tilley, C. B., Minister of Customs.
Hon. Wm. Howland, C. B., Minister of Excises.
Hon. P. Mitchell, Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
Hon. Wm. McDougall, C. B., Minister of Public Works.
Hon. Alex. Campbell, Postmaster-General.
Hon. Jean C. Chapais, Minister of Agriculture.
Hon. Mr. Archibald, Secretary of the Provinces.
Hon. Hector L. Langevin, Secretary for Canada.
Hon. Adam J. Ferguson Blair, President of the Council.
Hon. Mr. Kenny, Receiver-General.

The population of the Dominion of Canada is 3,800,000 souls, and the extent of territory 377,045 square miles. The public debt is some $75,000,000; income about $18,000,000, and thus the new State enters the political world.

The Inauguration on Monday.

OTTAWA, C. W., Tuesday, July 2.

After being sworn yesterday as Viceroy of the Dominion of Canada, Lord MONCK announced that Her Majesty Queen VICTORIA had conferred on Hon. JOHN A. MACDONALD the dignity of Knight Companion of the Bath, and on Messrs. HOWLAND, MCDOUGALL, CARTIER, GALT, TILLEY and TUPPER that of Companion of the Bath.

The inauguration of Lord MONCK took place in the Executive Council Chamber. About fifty persons were present to witness the proceedings. Lord MONCK's manner was exceedingly easy and dignified.

Sir JOHN A. MACDONALD has formed a Privy Council, which has been sworn in. It is understood to be constituted as announced some days ago.

Writs are now being issued authorizing the swearing in of the Governors of the different Provinces at their respective capitals.

Affairs at San Francisco—Congressional Delegate from Washington Territory.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday, July 1.

The demand duties for the past week amount to $95,486, and since Jan. 1 to $3,579,290.

ALVAN FLANDERS, Radical Republican, has been elected Congressional Delegate from Washington Territory.

The business portion of West Point, Calaveras County, was destroyed by fire on the 26th of June. Loss $35,000.

Flour is selling at $6@$6 50, and Wheat at $1 40@$1 60 for old, and $1 65@$1 70 for new. Barley, $1. Legal tenders, 73.

Gen. Sheridan and the Comptroller of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 2, 9:30 o'clock P. M.

An issue between the displaced officials of the City of New-Orleans and Gen. SHERIDAN has been made to-day in the refusal of the Comptroller of the city to pay the salaries of municipal officers appointed by Gov. FLANDERS, the appointee of the military authorities. The refusal is based upon Attorney-General STANBERY's opinion.

ROBERT B. JONES, late Judge of the Superior Court, and one of the alleged murderers of CYRUS SKIFFER, has been arrested and will be tried by military commission. A speedy capture of his brother and accomplice is predicted.

Quarter Centennial Anniversary of the Williston Seminary.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, July 2.

The quarter centennial anniversary of Williston Seminary at East Hampton, was celebrated with appropriate exercises to-day. Prof. WM. S. TYLER, of Amherst College, read an historical sketch of the institution, and Prof. CYRUS NORTHRUP, of Yale College delivered an oration on education. Addresses were delivered by Presidents WOOLSEY, of Yale, and STEARNS, of Amherst Colleges, Rev. R. S. STOORS, of Brooklyn; Prof. CYRUS NORTHRUP, of Yale College; SAMUEL WILLISTON, of East Hampton, and others. A poem was read by CHARLES H. SWEETSER, of New-York.

Kentucky Annual Tobacco Fair.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 2.

The annual Kentucky Tobacco Fair took place to-day, and was attended by a large number of persons. Six hundred hogsheads were offered. The first premium for manufacturing, from Hart County, was sold for $210; the second premium sold for $95; the third premium, $55. The first premium for cutting leaf, from Owen County, was sold at $80. all *bona fide* sales.

A Freedman Applies for a Cadetship at West Point—Closing of Bar-rooms.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, July 2.

A young freedmen, named FRANK SMITH, has applied to the Secretary of War for a cadetship at West Point from the First Congressional District of South Carolina.

The general closing of the bar-rooms in this city was enforced to-day; no drinks were obtainable except at hotels.

A Murderer Sentenced to the Penitentiary for Life.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 2.

The trial of CHAUNCEY F. PAGE, at Laporte, Ind., for the murder of his wife and her mother, at Valparaiso, last Winter, was concluded to-day, and the jury returned a verdict of guilty, sentencing him to the Penitentiary for life.

The Governorship of Sitka.

The New-Haven *Journal* says: The President has tendered the Governorship of our recent purchase from Russia to Hon. BENJAMIN STARK, of New-London, Conn., lately a Democratic Senator from Oregon. Mr. STARK married, we believe, a Miss MOULTHROP, of New-Haven, and now lives in his native city, New-London, on the wealth he acquired on the Pacific coast.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Late News from the Seat of War—Defeat of the Paraguayans.

By Atlantic Telegraph from London, July 2.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Saturday, June 8.

News has been received from the seat of war on the Parana up to the 3d of May. On the 21st of that month the Paraguayans attacked the allied camps, but were repulsed with great loss.

Riots have occurred in this city, caused by the indignation of the populace against three brothers for having cruelly treated and imprisoned their sister and her child. The troops were ordered out, cavalry charged upon the rioters, and several were killed. All is now quiet.

The Brazilian Government has sent to the United States for five thousand breech-loaders for its army.

OUR INDIAN TROUBLES.

Indications of Hostilities in the Cherokee Nation.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

CHEROKEE NATION, I. T., Sunday, June 23, 1867.

Circumstances have transpired within the last week, in this vicinity, which renders it more than probable that this Territory will not long be free from the hostilities with which the country north and west of it is afflicted. However, it must not be inferred that the prominent tribes, so long the rightful occupants of this country, are likely to give trouble. On the contrary, these tribes were never more industrious, and consequently less troublesome, than at the present time.

But it appears that several warlike bands of Indians, tired of their unequal contest with Gen. HANCOCK along the line of the Upper Arkansas, have resolved upon an attempt in another field, and are now collecting in the western portion of this Territory south of and along the Canadian River.

Reliable information has reached Forts Gibson and Smith, to the effect that these fugitive bands have succeeded somewhat in arousing the warlike spirit of the tribes inhabiting that portion of the Territory lying between the Wichita Mountains and the False Washita River, and it is even asserted that large bodies in that vicinity are already on the war-path, one having gone in the direction of the Texas border and the other toward Fort Arbuckle, which is located some 200 miles west of Fort Gibson, in the very heart of the Territory. Arbuckle is at present garrisoned with but two small companies of troops, mostly infantry. The place has no actual fortifications of any kind, neither has it any peculiar natural advantages as a defensive station. Fort Gibson is the nearest garrison to the east of it, while it is at least 400 miles to any station west, Fort Cobb at the present time being without a garrison.

The Comanches occupy in the immediate vicinity of Arbuckle, and though at the present time peaceable, yet should any attempt be made by hostile tribes, these would doubtless readily take the offensive.

Arbuckle therefore is not thought to be the most secure place in the Indian Territory, and the next installment of news from the Post is looked for by all parties with apprehension. Arrangements therefor are being made not only to more thoroughly garrison the whole Territory, but to meet at once the present emergency. Brevet Maj.-Gen. JOHN W. DAVIDSON, an officer of experience, has been sent to take command of the District, and troops are coming forward with all possible dispatch, both cavalry and infantry. Gen. DAVIDSON, and several officers of his staff, consisting of Major KIMBALL, Chief Quartermaster; Major HUBBARD, of the Medical Department, and two others will leave for Arbuckle to-morrow, with two companies of the Tenth Cavalry, several small field pieces, and one company of Indian scouts, a force thought to be adequate to any probable emergency.

Major KIMBALL has lately received instructions to build a four company post at the base of the Wichita Mountains, between the False Washita River and the north fork of the Red, a quarter of the Territory never heretofore occupied by the troops, and rarely traversed by the white man. It is in the heart of the country occupied by those wild tribes, the Wichitas, Caches, Caddoes and Tonkewas, the latter the most savage and uncivilized of all the Indian tribes. It is current in history that the Tonkewas were formerly cannibals, a thing which cannot be said of any other tribe or race on the Continent of North America. Should this proposed station be strongly garrisoned, and that at Arbuckle strengthened, and thereby hold these tribes in subjection, it would open up a new and feasible route to Santa Fe, and shorten the distance at least two hundred miles, as compared with either of those now traveled.

Fort Gibson was on last Sunday the scene of a very exciting episode, and one that promised for a while the very worst of results. It is a provision of the tribal laws of this country, as well as by the United States' intercourse laws, that no spirituous liquors of any description shall be permitted to be brought into the Territory except on the order of the War Department.

Notwithstanding that great energy is displayed by the local authorities in attempts to enforce this regulation, they are not always completely successful, for within the last few days intoxication about the ranches and trading posts has been as common as in those sections of the country where no such rigid excise prevails.

An old soldier named DUNBACH, who belonged to one of the regiments stationed here some twenty years since, but now a resident of the Territory, was suspected as the instrument of these recent violations. Accordingly the commanding officer at Fort Gibson sent a squad of the mounted Indian scouts to the neighborhood of the old soldier, instructed to make diligent search for the contraband article and destroy it if possible. So far as finding the liquor goes, the scouts were successful, but acting on the principle that destroying the precious commodity would be wanton and profligate, they concluded to drink it themselves, having done which they returned to the vicinity of their station in a very bellicose mood. These scouts were all heavily armed, and as often as they met soldier or citizen, they would give him a shot or a slash with a sabre.

This sport having been indulged in for some time, an attempt was made with a detachment of the Nineteenth Infantry to arrest the scouts, whereupon an indiscriminate fight between the soldiers and Indians ensued, the Indians on horseback using revolvers, and the soldiers on foot with rifles at long range. The skirmish lasted for some four hours, during which time several of the soldiers were wounded—one dangerously. The scouts were finally overcome, and the guilty ones are now in confinement awaiting the action of a General Court-Martial. They will doubtless pay the penalty which their folly and rashness so richly deserves.

Indian Affairs—Gen. Sherman to Assume the Offensive—Signs of Peace.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 2.

The Denver papers publish a dispatch from Gen. SHERMAN to Gen. HANCOCK on Indian matters, in which he says: "We must not remain on the defensive, but must follow them up and attack them on all possible occasions. We must clear out all the Indians between the Platte and the Arkansas, and then move against the hostile tribes in force beyond those rivers.

An Omaha dispatch says that Col. PATRICK, the agent for the Northern Cheyennes, Arrapahoes and Ogullallah Sioux, has just arrived from the North Platte, where they met SPOTTED TAIL, SWIFT BEAR and several other chiefs in council, with the view of gathering all the peaceable Indians at one point, to be subsisted by the Government. About eleven hundred Indians were represented, and are now camped near the North Platte. They profess friendship, and agree to remain in camp, subject to the Government, during the present hostilities. BIG MOUTH, with his band of Ogullallahs; PAWNEE KILLER, with fifty lodges of Sioux and other bands, including RED CAP and DOG BAND, who, with their bands, participated in the Fort Phil Kearny massacre, are all moving to join this camp, and will number about 4,000.

Col. PATRICK thinks that the arrangements will be carried out in good faith, but that the public rumors should not be trusted. He says that RED CLOUD, the biggest Sioux chief, and all the Cheyennes in the Smoky Hill region, are clamorous for war, so that hopes for an early peace may not be indulged.

MEXICAN INTELLIGENCE

Particulars of the Execution of Maximilian.

A Bloodthirsty Dispatch from Escobedo.

He Boasts of Having Inaugurated a Reign of Terror.

Forced Loans and Confiscation the Order of the Day.

Foreigners to be Hunted Down Without Mercy.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 2.

The following particulars have been received here of the execution of MAXIMILIAN:

The trials of MAXIMILIAN, MEJIA and MIRAMON were ended on the 14th ult., and they were sentenced to be executed on the the 16th. JUAREZ suspended the execution for three days, and they were shot on the 19th, at 11 o'clock in the morning.

Colonels were sentenced to six years' imprisonment, Lieutenant-Colonels to five years, and the minor officers to two years' imprisonment.

The Brigadier-Generals and the exceptional officers are to be tried by Court-Martial.

The City of Mexico was surrendered to DIAZ on the 21st. JUAREZ sent him a congratulatory note with directions for the disposition of the prisoners, saying: The native prisoners you will transfer to your own command, or give them liberty according to the circumstances in which you find them. The foreign prisoners you will retain for the future disposition of the Government.

Among the archives taken at the occupation of Queretaro were some documents relative to the last will of MAXIMILIAN, wherein, in case of his death, TEODOSCO LEAREZ, JOSE MARIA LECUNZA and MARQUEZ are declared Regents.

ESCOBEDO writes from Queretaro:

"I have, by the execution of these master traitors, made terror the order of the day everywhere; I have imposed large contributions on the rich, and confiscated their property and their all; where I could not do it in person my delegates have strictly complied with my orders. I hope before closing my military career, to see the blood of every foreigner spilt that resides in my country."

There is a report that MAXIMILIAN was shot in the face, and the Mexican Generals were shot in the back as traitors. Both the Liberal and Imperial papers of Brownsville condemn the execution, and the *Ranchero* (newspaper) is in full mourning. BERROZABAL, the Governor of Matamoras, had all the bells rung, and rockets were fired on the receipt of the news of the execution. He also sent official information of the fact to Gen. REYNOLDS.

Additional Particulars of the Execution—Protest of the Prussian Minister.

MATAMORAS, Friday, June 28, VIA NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, June 2.

Official information of the death of MAXIMILIAN, MIRAMON and MEJIA was received here yesterday. The report of ESCOBEDO says they were condemned on the night of the 14th, the sentence confirmed at headquarters on the 15th, and the 16th designated as the day of execution. Their execution was, however, suspended by order of JUAREZ until the 19th, on which day, at 7 o'clock A. M., the three were shot. On the morning of the 18th the Prussian Minister made another attempt to save them, but failed.

MAXIMILIAN was shot faced to the front. His last words were "poor Carlotta!" MIRAMON and MEJIA were reduced from their rank and shot in the back.

Gen. BERRIOZOBOL immediately communicated the news to Gen. REYNOLDS at Brownsville. There is great rejoicing in Mexico over the event.

Official information of the surrender of the Capital to DIAZ has already reached here. MARQUEZ was deposed and the city was surrendered by RAMON TABERA.

It is thought here that JUAREZ has started for the Capital. Mexicans are jubilant, and foreigners are horror stricken.

Letters from JUAREZ received at headquarters here, and which your Commissioner has had the privilege of persuing, state that MAXIMILIAN, MAJIA and MIRAMON were sentenced to be shot on the morning of June 16. The sentence being promulgated on the morning of June 14. Subsequently the execution was postponed for three days to give MAXIMILIAN time to arrange his affairs, and it was announced that the execution would positively take place on the morning of June 19, at eleven o'clock. The Prussian and British ministers visited JUAREZ at San Luis Potosi to endeavor to arrest the doom of the unfortunate Prince; but their efforts were vain. Both had returned to Querétaro to take formal leave of Mexico, when the Prince was executed.

Among MAXIMILIAN's papers found in Queretaro was a will, by which, in case of his death, he appoints THEODOSIA LANES, JOSE MARIA LACUNSEA and MARQUEZ regents of the Empire. Portions of MAXIMILIAN's service plate are on exhibition as trophies at Matamoras.

The following is the telegram of ESCOBEDO to the Minister of War announcing the execution of MAXIMILIAN;

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 19, 1867.

Citizen Minister of War:

On the 14th inst., at 11 o'clock at night, the Council of War condemned MAXIMILIAN of Hapsburg, MIQUEL MIRAMON and THOMAS MEGIA to suffer the extreme penalty of the law. The sentence having been confirmed at these headquarters, it was ordered to be carried into effect on the 16th. The execution was suspended by order of the Supreme Government until to-day. It is now 7 o'clock in the morning, at which time MAXIMILIAN has just been shot.

Please communicate to the citizen President of the Republic.

ESCOBEDO.

Immediately upon the receipt of the news Gen. BERRIOZIBAL sent official information of it to Gen. REYNOLDS, commanding the Sub-district of the Rio Grande. The event is now being celebrated with great rejoicing, manifested by ringing of bells, music and other demonstrations.

The Baron MAGNAS, Prussian Minister, arrived at Queretaro the day before the execution, and immediately transmitted by telegraph a formal protest to JUAREZ, which was received at 9:30 o'clock on the evening of the same day, and in reply to which the following was transmitted:

SAN LUIS POTOSI, June 18—10:10 P. M.

To Baron A. V. Magnas, at Queretaro:

I am sorry to say to you, in answer to your telegram which you have been pleased to send me this night, that, as I had expressed to you day before yesterday, the President of the Republic is not of the opinion that it is possible to grant the pardon of MAXIMILIAN, of Hapsburg, consistent with the great considerations of justice and the necessity of insuring the future peace of the Republic.

I am, Baron, very respectfully your obedient servant,

S. LERDO DE TEJADH.

The following is a translation of the protest of Baron MAQUES:

To His Excellency Senor Sebastian Lerdo de Tejado:

Having arrived to-day at Queretaro, I become aware that the prisoners condemned on the 14th inst. morally died on Sunday last. It is thus that all the world will consider it, for all their preparations to die having been made on that day, they waited during a whole hour to be taken to the place whence they were to receive their death before the order suspending the execution of the sentence was communicated to them by means of the telegraph. The humane customs of our age will not permit them, after having suffered this horrible agony, to be put to death a second time to-morrow. In the name of humanity and of honor I conjure you to order that their lives be not taken; and I again repeat that I am certain that my Sovereign, His Majesty the King of Prussia, and all the crowned heads of Europe, united by ties of blood and kindred to the Prince prisoner—his brother, the Emperor of Austria; his cousin, the Queen of the British dominions; his brother-in-law, the King of the Belgians, and also his cousins, the Queen of Spain and the Kings of Italy and Sweden—will readily agree to give His Excellency Señor Don BENITO JUAREZ all security that none of the prisoners shall again tread on Mexican soil.

A. V. MOQUS.

No authentic news has yet arrived as to the disposition of the body of MAXIMILIAN.

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

Counsel and Witnesses Rebuked by the Court—Further Particulars of Surratt's Flight and Confessions.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 2.

The Surratt trial to-day was the scene of another and still more disgraceful exhibition, caused by the bravado and insolence of the prisoner's counsel, particularly the elder BRADLEY. At the opening the defence caused to be read from the reporters' official notes the remarks of Dr. MCMILLAN, which they claimed were insulting, and deserved the rebuke of the Court. Judge FISHER said he did not hear all the witness said, or he would have been more pointed in his rebuke at the time. He then reproved the witness at some length, and told him that if he needed protection to appeal to the Court. Proceeding, the Judge then told the counsel for the defence that he had never in all his experience on the Bench seen so much bitterness displayed in the cross-examination of witnesses; that they had grossly and unnecessarily reflected upon the characters of the witnesses, and that they had been guilty of highly improper conduct in seeking to convey their own prejudices to the jury by looks and actions. This the Judge was very pointed upon, and it seems the elder BRADLEY treasured it up for a future settlement. When the Court adjourned BRADLEY followed the Judge into the hall and demanded to know what he meant by such remarks. The Judge replied that he wished to have no controversy with him; that he (BRADLEY) knew he was unwell, and he must defer the matter until another time. BRADLEY then broke out in a spasm of rage, and dared the Judge to disbar him for his conduct, and said that his illness was all that prevented him from taking satisfaction on the spot. The Judge told him the illness need be no obstacle; if he felt disposed, he might pitch in at once; he was ready for him. A fight seemed imminent, and the spectators who had gathered around took charge of the parties and a scrimmage was prevented, the Judge taken to a private room and BRADLEY escorted to the street. The scene had attracted the crowd in the Court-room who rushed to the door, and the prisoner for the moment seemed left alone. Some of the colored men outside the bar seeing this, jumped the railing and made for the prisoner. One man drew a revolver and brought it to bear, but the services of the voluntary posse were not needed, as the prisoner had no idea of escaping, and the bailiffs soon recovered their presence of mind.

The cross-examination of Dr. MCMILLAN to-day found him very clear and conclusive in all his assertions, and he was unshaken throughout. He kept his temper, though he met the defence fully half-way in all their attempts to badger him. The direct examination of ST. MARIE was a surprise to everybody. It was supposed that he would give a long account of his acquaintance and conversations with SURRATT while serving with him in the Papal Zouaves; but Judge PIERREPONT simply drew from him the very important fact that SURRATT admitted to him that he had escaped from Washington the morning after the assassination, which was the only point of importance left unrevealed from the prisoner's lips in MCMILLAN's testimony. This done, the witness was turned over to the defence, but they declined to cross-examine him, having no foundation therefor except this one point, which was likely to prove worse and worse for SURRATT the more they worked it up. Some more important witnesses for the prosecution are yet to come.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 2.

The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding. The Court-room was again crowded with spectators. Judge Fisher is still very weak, and was too unwell to appear in Court at an early hour, and consequently the business of the day was not commenced until 10:20 A. M.

Dr. McMillan was recalled to the witness stand.

Mr. Bradley said that before the examination was proceeded with, he desired to call the attention of the Court to an incident that occurred just prior to the adjournment of the Court yesterday, and he would ask that the reporter's notes be read in order that the Court might see what led to the attack and that his attention might be directed to the facts. The Court was much engaged at the time, and his Honor possibly not having heard the remark, he desired that the notes of what transpired should be read; for it seemed to him that if not in precise words the Court at least in substance construed the counsel, and it was necessary, therefore, that the notes should be read; and he thought it would appear that no provocation had been given by counsel. The Court should take some notice of the matter, as it was due to the members of the Bar that adequate protection should be given to counsel in every case.

Mr. Clephane, the official reporter, then read an extract from his notes of yesterday, including the passage between the witness and Mr. Merrick.

Judge Fisher said that when the testimony immediately preceding the objectionable remarks was being given yesterday, he did not hear all of it, and when the witness made the remark he did. He (Judge Fisher) supposed that counsel had offered some provocation, and had worried the witness; but upon hearing the notes read, he could not see that any provocation had been offered. He could see no justification for the remark of the witness, although Mr. Merrick may have said on a former occasion that some of the witnesses were deserving of the Penitentiary. It is not the place of witnesses to take exception to remarks of counsel, and no witness must make remarks insulting to counsel. I have never seen a case in which there was so much truth and so much bitterness of feeling; and he never saw witnesses cross-examined in such a way as they had been in this case, and it was not to be wondered at that they sometimes felt insulted, especially at such remarks as had been made by counsel that all in the witness-room should be in the Penitentiary. Some such respectable witnesses as Gen. Grant, Mr. Fred. Seward and others had been placed upon the stand, and the remark might be understood to apply equally to all, and the Court could not help it if witnesses helped themselves; but he would endeavor to stop such proceedings in future. If the witnesses feel agrieved they can appeal to the Court and their rights will be respected.

Mr. Merrick said he felt it due to say that his remark was not intended to apply to all the witnesses. He had the highest respect for Gen. Grant and for Mr. and Mrs. Seward, but he apprehended that the witnesses themselves knew to whom his remark applied, and no sane man could imagine that it applied to Gen. Grant or Mr. Seward.

Judge Fisher said he knew no witness, high or low, in this matter, and he admonished counsel to adhere in future more strictly to the rules of practice, and to avoid any side remarks or directing any remarks to the jury.

Mr. Merrick said Mr. Bradley had called up this question this morning of his own motion.

He (Mr. Merritt) could not be insulted by the witness—but at the time he thought that the dignity of the Court was to a certain extent involved, and he was not insulted personally.

Dr. McMillan then resumed his testimony, and testified that Surratt told him he was in Montreal on the first day of the week of the assassination, and that he was summoned to Washington by Booth by letter; Surratt also told me that a day or two after the assassination he was at St. Albans, and the train being late he strolled through town, and went to a hotel for breakfast; that while sitting at the public table he saw a great deal of excitement among those sitting at it; that he asked his neighbor what all the excitement was about, and his neighbor said: "Don't you know that President Lincoln has been assassinated?" the prisoner said, "The story is too good to be true;" the man then showed him a paper, and the prisoner saw his own name mentioned, and that was the last of his breakfast that morning; we left the table, and at the moment a man came in and said that Surratt's handkerchief had been found; the prisoner then felt for his handkerchief and found he had lost it, and he then made himself scarce; he went to Canada and stopped at the house of Mr. Porterfield, Confederate Agent, and stayed there until the detectives' search for him admonished him to leave; Surratt described to me how he got away from Mr. Porterfield's; two carriages were brought to the house, and Surratt placed in the one, and a man dressed like him was placed in another, and they were driven in different directions; Surratt said he was driven to the foot of the Island of Montreal where he crossed the St. Lawrence and was piloted by a boy to a small town called St. Laboise; he said he stayed there some two weeks in the house of a priest named Charles Bouche. He told me that one day the priest being absent, he was lying on a sofa in the priest's bedroom, and between the bedroom and sitting-room there was a place for a stove, and under the stove was a trap-door, and one of the female servants being desirous of seeing who the priest was concealing, put her head above the trap-door and Surratt frightened her off; the rumor then got out that the priest was keeping a woman in his room, and the priest then told Surratt he would conceal him no longer, and Surratt went to Montreal and was concealed by priest La Pierre for four months in a dark room, and he never left it except late at night to take a stroll; on shipboard the prisoner's appearance and conduct were gentlemanly, but he was very nervous, especially when any one would come behind him; on the evening before landing at Londonderry, between eleven and twelve o'clock, I was called out, and passed the prisoner standing on what is called the "after square;" he was all dressed, ready to go ashore; he had previously asked my advice about landing, and I would give him no advice, and he said he would go on to Liverpool; I was, therefore, surprised to see an apparent intention of landing at Londonderry; after some conversation, I told the prisoner he had been telling me a good deal, and I said I expressed doubts of his traveling under his correct name, and I asked him to give me his right name; he looked around, and then whispered in my ear: "My name is Surratt;" Surratt went ashore twenty-five or thirty minutes afterwards. Before going ashore the prisoner asked for a drink, and I woke the bar-keeper, and we all three took a drink; it is the custom in England and on board ships for the bar-keepers to help a customer to the drink asked for, and not to place a decanter before him; but in this instance the bar-keeper put the bottle up and Surratt poured out and drank half a tumbler of raw brandy; I then treated and the bar-keeper treated, and Surratt at all times took the same quantity; the prisoner then landed, and the ship went on to Liverpool; I next saw the prisoner on the Wednesday following at my own house in Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool; when he called upon me he asked me to show him the place he had been recommended to go to; I did so, and then called a cab, and that was the last I saw of him that night; I remember Surratt telling me one day that he, Booth and others had planned the abduction of President Lincoln; he said they could not carry on the plan of abduction and had to abandon it.

Cross-examined by Mr. Merrick.—I do not remember of any date that Surratt gave me except on two occasions, when he said he was in Richmond a week before it fell, and when he said he was in Washington the day of the assassination; he merely told me the abduction plan had failed; there are no circumstances that could fix the time when the plan of abduction failed: Surratt told me he was in Richmond and that he was in Montreal the week of the assassination, and he received a letter from Booth, while in Montreal, directing him to return to Washington, that it had been necessary to change their plan, and act promptly; he did not tell me what change of plan that letter referred to; he left immediately afterward, and said he reached Elmira on Thursday before the assassination; he said he telegraphed from Elmira to Booth, New-York, to know if he (Booth) had gone to Washington; he did not say whether he went further than Elmira or not; all I remember his saying about St. Albans was, that he was there a few days after the assassination; the prisoner told me all I have related, but he never told me anything connected with the incidents of the assassination in Washington, nor did he ever say that he was in Washington the day of the assassination; I made an affidavit to these facts in Liverpool on the day after we landed; in that affidavit I said Surratt told me that he and Booth had concocted a plan to abduct President Lincoln, and that while in Montreal he received a note from Booth ordering him to Washington, for it was necessary to change their plans and to act promptly; I went to the United States Vice Consul at Liverpool and made my statement, and he took it down—not *verbatim*, but in substance; I never told any one that Surratt said he first learned of the assassination in Elmira; I made an affidavit before Justice Kelly in Liverpool, and I was before the Judiciary Committee last Winter; I have been here since January and have sustained myself with my own means; a day or two ago I asked the Marshal for some money and I got it; after we arrived at Liverpool on the *Peruvian* I was transferred to the *Nova Scotia* and then to other vessels, and last to the *Damascus*, after which I left the Company voluntarily; medicine is my profession; before that I was a merchant in business with my father; I did not fail in business; I left the business of merchant because I did not like it; I was practicing medicine in Lennoxville, Eastern Township; do not know a man named James Fuller in Lennoxville; I left Lennoxville to better my professional business; I never had any trouble with Mr. Fuller or any one else in Lennoxville; I then removed from Lennoxville and went to Mansonville, and was there fifteen or eighteen months; at the request of a friend I went to Waterloo and settled there, and remained there until I went to sea; I do not know a man named Mr. Dudley; I never offered my services for purposes of fœticide; I say upon my oath I never did so; my wife is here with me and came from Canada with me; the State Department pays my expenses here; but it or no other department knows my wife in the matter; since I have been here I have received $450, $350 from the State Department and $100 from the Marshal here; after leaving the steamship Company I staid at home sometime and then I went west and was about to open an office in Chicago, when I was called away to come down here; I was summoned here by the Marshal of Chicago; it was not a summons to appear before the Committee on Judiciary, I was not summoned before the Committee; I went to the House of Representatives one day with a friend, and was introduced to Mr. George L. Boutwell, who asked me to testify before the Judiciary Committee, and I consented; I do not remember the times of the conversations in regular order; these conversations were held at different times during the voyage; on the last day of the voyage he told me some of the things he had told me during the voyage, and added the remark about Andrew Johnson; I can't say positively what he did say, nor can I tell the order in which he made these revelations; he did not tell me who he was during the voyage; I suspected who he was, but did not ask him until the last day; I did not ask him half a dozen questions during the whole voyage; he seemed to be communicative, and telling all of his own accord; what I have related of the gunboat is as he told me at the time; Surratt stated that he had shot at the escaping Union prisoners; he said they (Surratt's) party left them and went on their way; he said they stopped at the car and shot at the Yankees; I have told that circumstance to more than sixty people since October, 1865; when Mr. Wilding said the Government was not going to prosecute Surratt I did not think it necessary to keep the matter secret, and I told it to several parties one evening; I understood Surratt to say that he was in company with a rebel regiment, and they went into an orchard to eat fruit, and while there heard the ticking of a telegraph instrument, and in a search at a house near by they found a Union soldier in the garret, and with him a telegraph instrument, and they took the man and executed him; I made the affidavit because I considered that the crime was not only one against society, but against civilization; I conceived the idea of giving him up after I knew who he was; when I went to Mr. Wilding, the Vice-Consul, I had a secret, but I did not wish my name known in the matter; Mr. Wilding told me after I made the affidavit that a large reward was offered for Surratt, and I have said, "if any one was entitled to the reward for his arrest, I was entitled to it;" I have stated that in this city; I never specified the amount of the reward; I never said I intended to claim the reward; I have never said so to any one; I never told any one that Surratt was in Elmira on the morning of April 14, and that he did not know of the assassination until the morning after; I never said Surratt first learned of the assassination in New-York, and immediately went to Canada; I never said that Surratt had no connection with the assassination, and that I only regarded him as a political offender, and would therefore aid him; I never stated that the plan to abduct the President was an individual enterprise of Booth's; I have never said anything contrary to what I have said on the stand; I have said the prisoner and Booth had planned the abduction, and expended $10,000; I never told any one after my return to England that I went out with Surratt; that I never repeated Surratt's conversation to any one; I never told any one that I had never stated any of the conversation with Surratt; I made no affidavit in Montreal; I had a conversation with Consul-General Potter, but I made no affidavit; when Surratt called upon me at Birkenhead I made my affidavit, but I did not tell Surratt so. I consented at Surratt's request to bear some money for him from Canada to Europe, but that was after Vice Consul Wilding had told me that Surratt would not be prosecuted; I took a letter from him directed to a friend in Montreal, but I did not get the money; upon the return of my ship to Liverpool Surratt called to see me; I never called to see him; I have never said that I had no belief in a state of future rewards and punishments; I did not take a copy of the affidavit I swore to at Liverpool; I know Stephen T. Cameron, who crossed in the *Nova Scotia* with me.

The Court then, at 12:45, took a recess until 1 o'clock.

Upon reassembling, Paymaster George D. F. Barton, United States Navy, was sworn and examined by Mr. Wilson—In December, 1866, I was attached to the United States steamer *Swatara* in the European squadron, and was at various points in the Mediterranean; I know that the prisoner at the bar was aboard our ship; I first saw him Dec. 21, 1866, when he was brought aboard our ship as a prisoner at Alexandria, Egypt; after taking him aboard we went to Fort Mahone, and from there to Villa Franca, where we found the Admiral, and were ordered home, stopping at Madeira for coal; we came in sight of Cape Henry on the 18th of February, and delivered the prisoner here on Feb. 21; when I first saw the prisoner he was dressed in the uniform of the Papal Zouaves; we went to Alexandria, Egypt, from Malta, and had gone to Malta from Rome; we left Cevita Vecchia and arrived at Malta in two days, and were five days going to Alexandria from Malta.

No cross-examination.

Capt. Wm. M. Wermerskirch was sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington: Was in the army in 1865 as an officer; on Monday night, April 17, I was at Mrs. Surratt's house; Major H. W. Smith and two detectives named Samson and Rosch were with me; I saw Mrs. Surratt on that occasion, and I afterward saw her at the Arsenal during the trial of the conspirators; at the Arsenal I also saw a man whose name was Payne or Purell; on the night of April 17 we were at Mrs. Surratt's house forty or forty-five minutes, when Payne came in; witness described Payne's dress as heretofore described; both of Payne's boots were muddy, and he looked as though he had been sitting in the mud; when he came in he asked to see Mrs. Surratt, and upon being confronted with the latter, she raised her hands and said, before God she did not know Payne; Major Smith asked Mrs. Surratt if she knew Payne and she denied ever seeing him; I heard some conversation with Mrs. Surratt; Major Smith told Mrs. Surratt and the other ladies they were his prisoners and must go to the Provost-Marshal's office, and Mrs. Surratt and Major Smith went up stairs to get the wrappings; on coming down stairs, Anna Surratt went and Mrs. Surratt quieted her: Mrs. Surratt then knelt down and prayed, and was then put in a carriage and taken to the Provost-Marshal's office; it was after the prayer that Mrs. Surratt denied having seen Payne; I remember Mrs. Surratt passing Major Morgan, but did not hear her make any remark to Major Morgan; after Mrs. Surratt left I assisted in searching the house, and we found a colored woman in the kitchen; I think I would know the woman if I saw her; her name was Susan Ann Jackson; have not seen the colored woman since; in searching we found a number of articles and also some photographs and pictures. [Photographs exhibited.] I think these pictures were found in the house; the picture of Gen. Beauregard looks much like the one I found in the house; there were a number of pictures of persons in uniform or in citizens dress; they had names of prominent rebels in military and civil life written under them; there was one picture that particularly attracted my attention. [Picture exhibited.] I found this picture on the back mantle-piece. The picture referred to represented the Virginia State Arms, the Confederate flag and a Confederate shield, and above them were the words written "Thus shall it ever be with tyrants."

Witness examined other pictures and said he could not recognize pictures numbered 1, 2 and 4; the pictures and papers were all put in a bundle and sent to the Provost-Marshal's Headquarters; I recognize these two pictures—one a picture of Gen. Beauregard and the other the Virginia coat of arms and the Confederate flags.

No cross-examination.

D. S. Gooding, Marshal of the District of Columbia, sworn, and examined by Mr. Carrington—I received the prisoner in my custody when he was landed at the Navy-yard and taken to the Jail.

Mr. Bradley said this was all a waste of time, as the defence admitted that the prisoner is the man who was brought from Egypt in the *Swatara* and who was delivered here; and they admit also that he wore a Papal Zouave uniform.

Mr. Gooding, therefore, was not examined further.

James Walker (colored) sworn and examined by Mr. Carrington—Have been living in Washington since September, 1862; came here from Fredericksburgh and followed the army around awhile; in 1863 I went to the Pennsylvania Hotel as a porter; I knew George H. Atzerodt; he came to the house on the Marlboro and Piscataway stage; I have seen a young man visit Atzerodt who was called John; I have seen the man called John frequently; I recognize the prisoner as the man; I have seen him there with Atzerodt; Atzerodt occupied Room No. 51, more or less. [Laughter.] I remember the night President Lincoln was killed; I saw Atzerodt that night between ten and eleven o'clock; he came along C-street on a horse, and he called me to hold his horse; the horse was a light bay; Atzerodt said he had traded his dark bay horse; he asked me for a switch, and I could not find one, but gave him a piece of a barrel-hoop, and Atzerodt rode off in the same direction he came; Atzerodt came back between two and three o'clock and woke me up, and I answered the door; he said he wanted a room, and I told him I could not give him No. 51, as it was occupied; Atzerodt had a friend with him, and said he wanted a bed for himself and friend; the man with Atzerodt was a tall man with a flushed red face; he was a young man, and had his hat over the side of his face; Atzerodt left in the early train next morning.

Cross-examined by Mr. Bradley—The two men came in the same time; there was no conversation between the two, but Atzerodt called him his friend; I was examined at the Arsenal trial, and was asked to describe the man who came with Atzerodt; Atzerodt and his friend did not come out at the same time.

Henry Benjamin St. Marie was sworn, and examined by Mr. Pierrepont—In 1866, in April, I was in the Papal States at Valetra. It is about forty miles from Rome; I was a soldier of the Papal army, and in the Ninth Company; they were called the Papal Zouaves. [The dress worn by Surratt exhibited.] That is the dress worn by the Zouaves; I saw the prisoner there, and I knew him; I think the time I refer to was the 14th or 15th of April; about the 18th or 19th of June, 1866, I saw the prisoner again; he came to my quarters with two other Zouaves named Debart and Laban, and we four took a walk; we took the road to Naples; we had some conversation at that time, and I was occasionally speaking to my companions in French and to Surratt in English; I asked the prisoner how he got out from Washington, and he told me he left the night of the assassination or the next morning, and said he was so disguised that no one could recognize him as an American, and that he was disguised as an Englishman, with a scarf over his shoulders; I then went to Malta and did not see Surratt, but I afterward saw him on the *Swatara*.

No cross-examination.

Judge Fisher said the Court had now been in session over three hours, and as it was a very oppressive day, it would probably be well to take a recess now.

Mr. Bradley said the defence would like to be informed when the prosecution would close the testimony, in order that they might know what to do with the witnesses for the defence.

Mr. Carrington said they would probably close to-morrow, but he could not be certain upon that point.

Mr. Merrick suggested that there was an hour that could be very profitably used to-day yet.

Judge Fisher said he had already exceeded the limits prescribed by his physician.

The Court, therefore, at ten minutes past two o'clock adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow morning.

Personal Attack on Judge Fisher by Mr. Bradley, Counsel to Surratt—The Parties Separated by the Marshal.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 2.

To-day, after the adjournment of the Criminal Court, as Mr. BRADLEY, Sr., was passing out of the court-room, he met Judge FISHER in the hall and some words passed between them in reference to a ruling of the Judge. The Washington *Evening Express*, in giving an account of the difficulty, remarks:

"Those who witnessed the difficulty say that harsh language was used, and that Mr. BRADLEY informed the Judge that if he (FISHER) were not sick he would thrash him. Judge FISHER replied that he did not claim immunity from the threatened castigation on account of illness. The combatants were about to come to close quarters when Deputy Marshal PHILLIPS placed himself between them and endeavored to force the Judge into the Marshal's room. JOSEPH H. BRADLEY, Jr., who was sitting at a desk in the court-room talking to the prisoner SURRATT, hearing the difficulty outside made a leap over two desks and three chairs and hastened to the rescue. Meanwhile Judge FISHER had been forced into the Marshal's room, but before the door could be closed, Mr. BRADLEY, Jr., made his appearance, and Judge FISHER turned and grappled with him. The parties were then separated again, and Judge FISHER was locked in the Marshal's room. Mr. BRADLEY, Sr., returned to the Court-room, and Judge CARTER, who was sitting on the Bench, said the difficulty must cease. Mr. BRADLEY tried to explain the matter to Judge CARTER, while the Marshal was attempting to calm Judge FISHER, who was eventually induced to go to his home in Georgetown. The difficulty created much excitement, and quite a crowd gathered about the door of the Court-room, and of the door leading to the passage where it occurred.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

English Critics of the French Exhibition—The Royal Receptions at Paris—The July Musical Festivals—Literary and Artistic Celebrities.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Paris, Friday, June 14, 1867.

I wrote, some days ago, that the English, for some reason, were writing of the Exhibition and of events in Paris in spirit of depreciation and unfriendliness, which looked like envy, jealousy and bad feeling generally. The comments of the London Press on the recent attempt upon the life of the Czar, have aroused a feeling of indignation in Frenchmen who read English, which they are not slow in communicating to others. The great body of the French people, entirely satisfied with themselves, know little of and care less for what is said of them abroad. The English, have, however, the power to rekindle dormant feelings of national hatred, and seem to be doing their best in that direction.

One of the most popular of the Paris journals says: "Our neighbors do not love us, and they judge us with severity; not content with hating, they calumniate us. The French have a mania of good nature. They love everybody; they give all the world a warm, frank and hospitable welcome, and then get abused for it."

Then it goes on to speak of the envy and anger which seems to prevail in England since the crowd of foreign sovereigns have come to Paris and accepted the hospitality of France. It is a rage that grumbles and shows itself in furtive explosions. The English Press is full of gall, and cannot speak of Paris and the Parisians without bitterness. Then it quotes the *Times*, which speaks of the series of affronts on the Czar being completed by the crowning outrage of the attack upon his life,—as if Paris were responsible for the shouts of a few hot-headed students, or the madness of a Polish refugee. The *Standard* is sure that had the Czar been killed by a Pole in Paris, all the seventy-five millions of Russians would have been excited to a war to the death with France. The *Star* declares that the French officials would not receive the King of Prussia, and that the people closed their window blinds on the route to show their disrespect. And so on.

Now, to my thinking, the reception of the Prussians and of King William in Paris has been far more cordial than could have been expected. It is scarcely a month since a large part of France was demanding war with Prussia, which seemed at one time inevitable. Now, the King, the Crown Prince and Princess and M. Bismarck have been received with a magnificent hospitality, and treated with a consideration which delighted them. No doubt, the King of Prussia was a little overshadowed by the Czar. There was no help for that; but otherwise he has nothing to complain of. The spirit of the English Press, to say the truth, is not very amiable nor very wise. They began by depreciating the Exhibition, and finding every kind of defect in its management, and now they seem chagrined at its success. But this feeling belongs more to the Press, I suspect, than to the people. Arrangements have been completed to bring great numbers of English artisans to Paris by cheap trains. The great manufacturing houses wish to give their workmen the benefit of seeing what other workmen are doing. The Messrs. Broadwood, piano-forte manufacturers, for example, have engaged passages and lodgings for two hundred persons. This is not strange, for every workman in England can learn something which will pay him for coming.

With the 1st of July will begin a new phase of the Exhibition and of the attractions of Paris. The great nave of the Palace of Industry in the Champs Elysées will become, from that date, an annexe of the grand Exposition. It has been fitted up with Imperial magnificence, with thrones for all the Sovereigns then coming to Paris, an immense organ and orchestra for 600 musicians, and a chorus of thousands of voices. Seats are prepared for an audience of 16,000. This is not half the number that will seek admission, but it is as many, perhaps, as can hear great musical works with advantage.

In this great hall, on the 1st of July, the Emperor, in the presence of the Sovereigns of Europe, Asia and Africa, as well as a considerable number of the sovereign people of America, will distribute the prizes and honors awarded to the exhibitors. Besides the officials and Diplomatic Corps, the 16,000 spectators will be those who have bought season tickets to the Exhibition. For this grand Festival of Peace, the veteran Rossini has composed a hymn, which has already been placed in the hands of the Emperor. It will be performed by an orchestra of over 600 musicians, including 100 first violins, 25 harps, and the other instruments in proper proportions, with the addition of a chime of large bells and several pieces of artillery. A chorus of 500 singers will be selected from the pupils of the Conservatoire and the Opera-house.

After the Grand Hymn of Rossini will be performed the prize cantata of M. Saint-Saens. The Committee selected to award this prize was obliged to listen to 102 cantatas, all works of a certain, and some of high merit, yet the one selected received the unanimous vote of the Committee, without a moment's hesitation, and is considered a work of extraordinary merit. Three others had honorable mention. A prize was also offered for an ode, and the Committee has commenced its labors in reading those presented. There are 823 of them! Thus there are in France eight poets capable of writing an ode or hymn for such an occasion, to one musician who can compose a cantata.

The Imperial and Royal personages who are expected to be present on the 1st of July are the Emperor and Empress of France, the Emperor and Empress of Austria, the Sultan of Turkey, the King and Queen of Portugal, the King of Egypt, the King of Sweden and Norway, the Prince of Wales, the Prince and Princess Royal of Prussia, and others, not engaged, but who may drop in to hear the music of Rossini. On the central platform will be erected ten trophies of the Exhibition, consisting of objects which have received medals in ten departments. These will be brought from the Champ de Mars the night before and taken back as soon as the ceremony is over.

After this grand *Fete de la Paix* there will be a series of musical festivals and competitions wholly without example in the world's history, and, if I had not written the phrase so often, I would say, worth crossing the Atlantic to witness.

July 4, with or without a display of the star-spangled banner, an immense vocal and instrumental concert will be given, in which will be produced, by more than one thousand picked performers, some of the greatest works of the greatest masters.

July 5 and 7 there will be festivals of the Orpheonists or Musical Societies of all the departments of France, many thousands in number. These bands and choirs from all parts of the Empire will be accompanied by their friends, and by that time Paris will be as full as it can hold with any comfort. The Government is erecting temporary barracks for a hundred thousand or so on the square of the Invalides. Similar arrangements will be made for all large bodies of people. The rest must take their chances, and up to this time, though prices have advanced, there is no lack of accommodation, and delicious strawberries cost only six cents a pound.

July 8 will begin the grand musical competition between the societies of France, Belgium, Prussia, England and Switzerland. France alone will furnish 340 choral societies and 12 orpheon military bands. Five or six thousand performers will take part in each of these concerts.

July 14, festival of wind and brass instruments; 4,000 performers.

July 15 and 16, contests of bands of wind and brass instruments for prizes.

July 21, will take place the great international contest of military bands, of which I have already written, and in which I still hope to see at least one American military band competing with those of France, Russia, England, Prussia, Austria, Bavaria, Spain and Holland.

This is in outline, and, as far as arranged, the musical programme for the month of July, and by sending it now I get ahead of the Atlantic telegraph, which is becoming a frightful nuisance to all newspaper correspondents. In August there is to be a series of historic concerts, corresponding to the Archeological department of the Exposition, though we can hardly go back to the ages of stone and bronze, illustrated in the Swiss collections. Nothing will then be wanting but for the King of Bavaria to come to Paris with Mr. Wagner, and give us the music of the future. The music of the present is abundantly provided in the comic operas of Offenbach, and the waltzes and polkas of Strauss.

The event looked forward to with the most lively expectation by Paris, at this moment, is the arrival of the Sultan. France fought for him, and won a heap of glory for herself, in the war of the Crimea. Then the French have always had a *tendresse* for the Turks. If they were not good Catholics, they would be Mahammedans. For some reason they do not fancy the Mormons. Brigham Young, Jr., and the Apostle Richards have arrived in Paris to represent Mormondom at the Exposition, but the Parisians look upon the Mormons much as a great many of the English do the Puseyites. They consider them bogus polygamists, and prefer the Orientals. The Sultan will have a splendid reception. He brings with him a present for the Empress, the Imperial Kiosk of the Sweet Waters, in gold, the trees in green enamel, the river in diamonds, and the tower in rubies, the whole valued at 2,500,000 francs. One of the Paris papers explains how the Sultan, in the actual state of the Turkish finances, manages to raise the millions necessary for his visit, presents, purchases and expenses. It is an original method, and it may be useful to know it. It is done by keeping back a certain portion of the salaries of all the officers of the Ottoman Empire; but, as the Paris editor explains, as these salaries are never paid, this is a matter of no consequence. How the Sultan is to get several millions, by stopping portions of salaries never paid, I am not strong enough in algebra to determine. The simplest way would be to run his face for the presents, borrow money for expenses, and buy everything at the Exhibition on a long credit. It that way it might be managed.

The Czar and King of Prussia have left behind them in the Exposition, lines of placards, which mark the routes they took in their visits. These placards, which read "Sold to his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Russia," or "Sold to His Majesty the King of Prussia," are attached to scores of beautiful and costly objects, and every sovereign and royal highness leaves similar marks of royal favor. The Emperor Napoleon has bought right and left, with great liberality and singular good taste. So has the Princess Mathilde, who, if she has long had such habits of buying beautiful things, must have an admirable collection. The Prince Napoleon, who should have been at the head of the Imperial Commission, but for a certain speech he thought proper to make one warm day in Corsica, is absent, but may return in time to add to his fine collection of works of art, open to the public, at the Palais Royal.

The Empress, the *Patrie* tells us, is at the chief expense of conversation at the entertainments given to the Imperial guests. This is a good arrangement, for the Emperor is not generally considered a talkative man. "The Empress, gracious and smiling," the *Patrie* says, "animated the gala at the opera, which the laws of etiquette rendered a little too grave. At one time, talking with the Prince Royal of Prussia, she tied a knot in her handkerchief." What she did that for, or whether she succeeded in untying it, the *Patrie* does not inform us. Was it a symbolic knot, signifying the alliance between France and Prussia. *Je ne sais rien.*

Awaiting the arrival of the Emperor of Austria, who will be received in France with an affectionate respect and sympathy, the Austrian Ambassador gave a few days ago a grand ball to the Austrians assembled in Paris and their friends, and still later an Austrian *fête champetre* was given at St. Germains. I cannot do better than to give you a speech made on this occasion by M. le Chevalier Friedland, because it embodies, in my opinion, the feeling of Austria and France, and reflects that of France to Austria. He said:

Gentlemen: Every man has two countries—his own first, then France. This axiom is more than ever incontestible, now that the whole world is at Paris. France once conquered the world by her arms—she lost it. She has reconquered it by civilization, and this conquest is permanent, and defies the vicissitudes of time. The world admires and blesses her.

I am happy and proud, gentlemen, to find myself in the midst of you, before this gigantic work of the Exposition, a work the whole world comes to admire and which has never had its equal in ancient or modern times. And I am proud and happy to say that it is under the reign of the Emperor Napoleon III., under his eyes and animated by the breath of his genius, that this unequaled prodigy has been accomplished. I ask you then, in the Austrian fashion, to fill your glasses, and drink to the health of a sovereign, whose renown will be, I would say brilliant as a meteor, if it were not destined to be as durable as it is brilliant. Vive l'Empereur! Vive le Prince Imperial! Vive l'Emperatrice!"

No doubt this has a little flavor of champagne—a little of the spirit of the courtier; but there is as little doubt that it expresses the actual *rapprochement* between France and Austria, which the fate of Maximilian may sadden but cannot destroy.

I have mentioned the arrival of the two Mormon apostles in Paris. What have they come for? asks the curious public. I have not noticed any of the productions of Utah in the American department. It is evident enough that they follow the example of other sects, and have come for missionary purposes. The English and American Missionary Societies have bible and tract houses, and sermons and prayer-meetings, and missionary museums, and tract distributors in the Champs de Mars, within the grounds of the Exposition—to the great disgust, I must say, of the people of Paris, if of no others. They even employ the simple-hearted Arabs, in their attractive costume, to stand at the entrances of the Exhibition and give away tracts, in which the religion of four-fifths of the visitors is openly or covertly abused. If the various Protestant sects may use the Exposition for this work of propagandism, why not the Mormons? They have as good a right, and may induce the Grand Turk to give up the Koran and Mohamed for the Book of Mormon and Jo. Smith. The Turk is limited to four wives, and as many concubines as he can take care of. The Mormon has the advantage in regard to wives, and does without the concubines. I hope the Apostles Young and Richards will boldly open their temple on the Champs de Mars, and make as many converts as the A. B. C. F. M. or the Archbishop of Canterbury. Suppose the French should organize a few missionary societies, meet every Protestant visitor to Paris with a bundle of Catholic tracts, and use every means in their power for their conversion. I wonder how the English and American visitors to the Exhibition would like it.

The literary and artistic celebrities of Paris are taking the opportunity of the Presence of so many men of letters and artists, to open their hospitable doors and give them entertainments of a peculiarly agreeable character. Some nights ago, for example, M. de Girardin, editor of *La Liberte*, invited a large and distinguished party to hear a newly discovered comic opera of Mozart. It was in fact a final rehearsal of *l'Oie du Caire* previous to its production on the stage. Two acts were composed by Mozart, in his finest manner, and then laid aside to give place to *Don Juan*. *L'Oie du Caire* was now finished, but a clever musician has taken the music of the two acts, and by a little arrangement, and without addition, made of them a complete opera, now played nightly at *Les Fantaisies Parisiennes*. It was the treat of this rehearsal that M. de Girardin could offer to his guests.

A few nights after the Count and Countess Amedee de Noe gave their literary and artistic friends a soiree, concert and supper, in the most *recherché* and elegant style, with some of the best artists of the Paris dramatic and operatic stage to entertain them. The Count de Noe is a man of letters and artist as well as a man of rank and fashion. He is probably best known in America as a caricaturist, in which line of art and humor he is almost or quite unequaled. His works, profuse in quantity, as well as very droll in quality bear the name of "Cham."

Artists and men of letters in France hold a position very different from the one they enjoy in England. There is no anonymous literature in France. Every writer is known, as well as every artist, and in the sharp and eager competition of the Press every spark of genius is appreciated and rewarded. In regard to social position, there is nothing to complain of. The man who distinguishes himself is distinguished. Men of letters are among the leading men of France. Journalists and artists are members of the Institute, Senators, and take, and are allowed to take, the positions to which their talents would naturally assign them. England is improving, but has not entirely passed out of the period when authors, journalists, painters, actors and musicians were all lumped together as amusing people enough, but quite unfit for good society, and little better than "vagabonds by act of Parliament." The time may come when, even in England, a poet, a painter, or a musician may be considered the social equal of a stupid and dissolute nobleman.

MONADNOCK.

AFFAIRS IN ITALY.

Government Financial Schemes—The New Convention—Catholic Clergy—The Italian Navy.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Florence, Tuesday, June 11, 1867.

At the beginning of the present year Scialoja, then Minister of Finance, in discussing his project, told the country and Parliament that it was not only necessary to act, but to act quickly. No action has yet been taken. Several schemes for improving the finances have been introduced, and have been allowed to fall to the ground. The present one seems likely to share the same fate. It has become a vexatious and a wearisome theme. By doing what, if not easy, it is at least practicable to do, the national funds might be at once carried up to a price in keeping with the honor and dignity of a considerable State; as it is, they hang at a figure forty or fifty per cent. below the nominal value. Jew bankers tell the Government, at the last moment, that they are not to take part in a transaction which has for its object to rob the clergy; and so in spite of convention signed, the purse is closed. Here it is held that the High Priest of the Tuileries first gave the nod. *Chi pecora si fa, la mangia il lupo.*

The new Convention has met with so little favor in Parliamentary Committee, and has been attacked so vigorously by the journals, that there is little reason to expect that it will become a law. What will come after no one is able to say. If some action is not taken before the close of the present session of Parliament, and an end made of this matter, the public, outside of Italy at least, will begin to think that the legislative body is composed of a set of impracticables, if not triflers. A little more *audace* is needed somewhere, but whether with Crown, Parliament, or people, or with them all, any one is at liberty to judge. There is even talk of another change in the Ministry of Finance. In the language of the old hymn,

"'Tis but a poor relief they gain,
To change the place and keep the pain."

It was promised when the present scheme was brought forward that the ecclesiastical should be separated from the political question, and thus greater simplicity given in principle to the measure. But its revolutionary character cannot in any way be got rid of, and the charge of "robbing the clergy," which inspires so much rage, must still exist.

The number of the priestly order in Italy is 161,000, or one for every 150 of the population. Blessed with so many pious teachers, Italy should be the most religious country in the world. When the priests themselves tell us that it is not so, but, on the contrary, that the people have fallen into a condition of hopeless indifference, or of reckless protest, we naturally ask, who is to blame for it? If the number of the clergy could be reduced a hundred thousand, and as many as that added to the school-masters giving elementary instruction to the population, the country in a few years would be much better off. There are thousands of priests living on one and two francs a day, who, with a better ordered system of religious and secular instruction, might be turning their energies to a good account, as do the pastors and school-teachers in our country. It is a great misfortune to themselves and the country that the great bulk of the priests of Italy do not favor the movement of progress which has been set on foot here already with such beneficent results, and if the cooperation of the clergy could be had, with the assurance of still greater in the future.

Our example is often quoted by the Liberal party as the true one for imitation with respect to the relation which the clergy should hold to the people. But it must be a long time before such reforms can be introduced into a society such as this is, with such traditions as it has inherited. It has been the good fortune of our new-born Anglo-Saxon nation to grow up under influences more like those of the simple primitive Church. We have had little rubbish to clear away, while here is to be removed the accumulations of a thousand years.

Many ecclesiastics are now passing through Florence on the way to Rome. They are for the most part French, although there are some of other nations. Their appearance of greater cleanliness, dignity and respectability contrasts with that of the majority of the Italian priests. The very small compensation of most of these will not certainly allow them to be clothed in very fine apparel; but soap and water and razors cost but little, and there is no excuse if they do not use them.

Who does not know Bellosguardo? What American, who has visited Florence, has not climbed to that height, by the winding gallery-like road, to enjoy one of the finest views of this region of beauty? There lies Florence just below in its quiet hollow of hills and olive-covered slopes, with its filagree setting of villas and terraced gardens, stretching far beyond the borders of what seems more like a painted than a real city. To the south extends the luxurious cultivated plain of the Val d'Arno, strewn thick with pleasant homes. It is a vast garden, in which flourish the mulberry, the olive and the vine. Happy he of imaginative turn whose windows overlook a scene of so much beauty. The dying glory of the day gilds with a splendor this valley which, in other regions, may be equaled but hardly surpassed. Shall we ever forget the emotions with which we gazed from this terrace toward the west many an evening in the memorable Summer of 1861? With heart full of the agony of an unutterable sadness we saw the sun go down in blood over what seemed a ruined country. But since we have seen it rise again with more brilliant hope.

At Bellosguardo Garibaldi has more than once been lodged, the guest of friends, and there he will come again, if he accepts the invitation which has been given him to pass several weeks at the villa of the Ombrillino. Hard by is the ancient house in which Hawthorne lived, and the tower to which he brings his hero Donatello. Here also is the American colony, always of at least four or five families. This region is soon to come within the extended municipal circuit of Florence.

Statements are made in some of the Italian papers to the effect that Garibaldi is seriously ill, but from all I can learn there is no truth in the report. Except what remains of his rheumatism his health is as good as usual. Florence is now overrun with leading bankers from different parts of Europe. They are all engineers of more or less skill, and are all planning to take the financial quadrilateral—the wall against which so many heads have already been broken. All seem to be persuaded that Italy will not be free until this fortress falls into her or their hands.

The end of the Mexican "empire" and the dubious fate of the Prince Maximilian have caused an immense amount of talk in and out of European papers. The Emperor Napoleon, in the midst of the joyous *fêtes* of his reunion of sovereigns, is reminded of the awful spectres of the victims flitting through the halls of his palace. Maximilian is blamed and criticised, but at the moment, in view of his melancholy fortune, the strongest feeling is that of pity. The newspa-pers here which encourged his enterprise during our war, and had anything but good wishes for us, have now little to say, or maintain a sullen silence. It will be a long time before some are able to forgive us for putting down the rebellion, for there are Tories in other parts of Europe as well as in England, although the most selfish and malignant may be there. To these the greatest hero we have produced is still Mr. Davis; although for what other reason than that he was the chief agent in trying to destroy a country for which they have no love, it is difficult to see. To these bad people, the sons which strike at the life of the parent which they hate, shall be taken to the bosom and cherished, admired and praised. They are welcome to such heroes, and may gain what moral influence they can by making the most of them.

According to the latest published report, the Italian navy now consists of 101 vessels of every class. Of these 91 are afloat and 10 in commission. Of iron-plated vessels there are 14, of which 8 are frigates and 6 of smaller class. All but 10 vessels of the fleet are propelled by steam. Among the whole number are 22 transports. The total tonnage is 181,000; number of cannon, 1,281, and horse-power 29,000. The Italian Kingdom has 8 arsenals, the principal of which are those of Turin, Venice, Genoa, Naples and Cagliari.

Prince Humbert has gone to represent the royal family of Italy at Paris. The poor Austrian Archduchess to whom he was engaged, who has just died of her burns, has cut off all hope of a matrimonial alliance in that quarter. Why would not the daughter of Maria of Leuchtenburg, niece of the Emperor of Russia, be a good substitute?

ANGELICO.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

—If understanding the language is any qualification Mr. Eugene Schuyler should forthwith be appointed Governor of Russian America. He has translated from the Russian *Fathers and Sons*, a novel by Ivan Sergheievitch Turgenef, one of the most popular writers of that nationality, and it is doubtful whether ten other Americans could be found who would allege themselves equal to the task which Mr. Schuyler has here so skillfully performed. The novel is itself a work of decided merit. The plot is well constructed and it contains enough of incident to make it interesting to any lover of fiction. Its chief value however lies in the fact that it gives us through this very agreeable medium, an insight into the changes which the emancipation of the serfs has effected, and is still effecting in the social system of the great Russian Empire. Taking place as this great work did while our civil war was in progress, its nature, significance and magnitude were then and are now far from being fully appreciated or understood, and every production which sheds light upon it deserves to be warmly welcomed. Mr. Schuyler is a pioneer in a new field of literary effort. It may be limited in extent but his enterprise in venturing into it deserves cordial recognition and his success in this first attempt will cause his next effort to be looked for with interest.

—*Little Brother and Other Genre Pictures* is the title of a volume produced by Messrs. Lee & Shepard, Boston, containing four stories by that prolific writer, Fitz Hugh Ludlow. Besides the tale named in the title the book contains "Fleeing to Tarshish," "Little Briggs and I," and a "Brace of Boys," all of which will be readily recognized by readers of current magazine literature. Mr. Ludlow inscribes the volume to "that wise and generous friend of letters," Fletcher Harper, rather awkwardly alleging that he does so "in mind of a courtesy to which three of the pictures in this cabinet owe their present setting, and a large-heartedness which from the beginning of his career has afforded innumerable helps to their artist." The same publishers group together in another volume *Stories and Sketches by our Best Authors.* The title of the book would lead one to look for a selection of standard tales, but they prove upon inspection to have been culled from that defunct hebdomadal *Northern Lights.* Although the stories are good enough in their way, it is hardly fair to palm them off upon the public as the production of "our best authors," when at least one half the writers were never heard of save in connection with the periodical named.

—Mr. W. A. Townsend has formed a partnership with Frank W. Adams, formerly of Boston, and the firm, which goes under the style of W. A. Townsend & Adams, announces several important works to be issued early this Fall. The list includes *Wallace's American Stud Book;* an entire new edition of *Frank Forester's Horse and Horsemanship; The Crack Shot; or Young Riflemen's Complete Guide*, and the *Physician's Hand Book for* 1868. The firm also promises to commence in July a reprint of *The Chemical News and Journal of Physical Science.* The works named above are designed to introduce a department of standard works on Natural History and Field Sports, and others will follow in the various branches of medicine, surgery, &c.

—Rev. Dr. Henry M. Field's *History of the Atlantic Telegraph* has passed to a second edition, and the author has taken advantage of the reproduction of the work to incorporate in it the chapter giving an account of the recovery of the lost cable, together with a supplement summarizing the honors which have been conferred upon Mr. Field for the distinguished part which he took in the enterprise. The narrative, with its record of courageous perseverance and final victory over obstacles which would long before have daunted any one but Mr. Field himself, will always have the interest of a romance, and eminently deserves preservation in the handsome form in which the publishers, Messrs. Charles Scribner & Co., here present it.

—Not even the barbarous *nom de plume* "Ouida" has prevented the productions of the author, who thus identifies herself, from becoming popular in this country, and in lieu of another novel to keep up the interest in her writings, Messrs. J. B. Lippincott & Co., her authorized publishers, have brought out a volume containing a number of tales contributed to European journals and periodicals. The necessity of condensation compels "Ouida" to forego much of the gorgeousness of style which characterizes her more elaborate works, but there is still enough of exaggeration left to mark their authorship unmistakably. The title of this collection is *Cecil Castlemaine's Gage and other stories.*

—*The Young Citizen's Manual*, by Dr. Joseph Alden, President of the State Normal School at Albany, is a text book on government, specially adapted to the use of common schools. By means of questions and answers the author analyzes the principles of government in general, and then proceeds to the examination of our Constitution, its powers, limitations, &c., &c. Some of the questions with their answers might have been omitted without detracting from the value of the work; but on the whole it is an admirable manual of its kind, as well as an excellent introduction to the more elaborate work upon the science of government by the same author. Sheldon & Co. are the publishers.

—The fourth volume of Lange's Commentary has just appeared, from the Press of Charles Scribner & Co., and includes the Epistles of James, Peter, John and Jude. The work of translation has been ably and faithfully performed by Dr. J. Isidor Mombert, Rector of St. James' Church, Lancaster, Penn., and the volume fully sustains the reputation of those which have preceded it. This Commentary, in respect of comprehensiveness and accuracy, altogether surpasses any similar work, and pastors or laymen may purchase it without apprehension that it will soon be superseded.

—Very many thoughtful and finely-written papers, well deserving preservation, have appeared in the *Nation* during the two or three years that it has been published, and the experiment of bringing together into a volume, some of the best of these critical and social essays, ought, therefore to be successful. A neatly printed volume of them, issued by Leypoldt & Holt, contains 25 papers upon various subjects, ranging from "Critics and Criticism" to "Horse-racing" and "Hints for Fourth of July orations," and many of the essays contain much material for thought.

—Messrs. Little & Brown's edition of the works of Edmund Burke has been completed by the issue of the twelfth and last volume, which is entirely occupied, as one or two of those preceding it have been, with the proceedings in the case of Warren Hastings. A general index, which would have been more valuable had it been exhaustive, supplements the volume. This edition, as we have repeatedly stated, is far superior to any other issued here or in England, and deserves a place in the library of every publicist.

—*Barnaby Rudge* is the latest volume of the popular "Globe" edition of Dickens' works which Messrs. Hurd & Houghton are issuing. The novel is supplemented with *Sketches by Boz; Illustrative of Every-day Life and Every-day People*, and the book is thereby made somewhat bulky in size and rather ungainly in appearance, characteristics which are a result of the necessity of bringing the entire series into a certain number of volumes.

—Messrs. G. P. Putnam & Sons have further drawn upon the favorite periodical of which the senior member of the firm was once the publisher, by issuing a paper covered duodecimo of *Excursion Papers*, gathered from the magazine in question. It contains fifteen pleasantly written papers, which are as readable now as when they first appeared. The volume belongs to Putnam's "Railway Classics."

—Messrs. Fisher & Denison have brought out *The Lover's Letter-Writer* and a *Guide to Courtship and Marriage.* Both works belong to a class of literature which is either above or beneath criticism—just as interested individuals may chose to have it.

—The third part of Hurd & Houghton's American edition of Dr. William Smith's *Dictionary of the Bible* has just been issued, and covers all topics from "Badger Skins" to "Butter."

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Peckham, J.

Nos.
47—Kinney vs. Kinney.
50—The People ex rel. Brown vs. Connolly.
66—Rock vs. Churchill.
68—Mason vs. Mason.
70—Walter et al. vs. Boardman et al.
73—Robinson vs. Miller.
97—Jackson vs. Jackson.
98—The Same vs. The Same.
—The call commences at No. 102—Pepin vs. Lachenmeyer et al.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Blatchford.

INTERNAL REVENUE—JURISDICTION.

Samuel C. Brown vs. *Joshua F. Bailey.*—This was an action for an injunction to restrain the defendant, who was a Collector of Internal Revenue, from perfecting a distraint which he had commenced to collect a tax as against certain tobacco.

The papers showed that the plaintiff had advanced money upon certain amounts of tobacco which was in warehouse, receiving the warehouse receipts therefor. Samples of the tobacco were in a tobacco factory belonging to one O'Neil, which was seized for failure to pay tax, and the Collector accordingly seized also this tobacco in warehouse, claiming to recover by distraint the amount of tax due.

The plaintiff claimed that he did not seek to restrain the collection of the tax, but only the distraint upon this particular property to recover it, and that the property did not belong to O'Neil, but to himself.

But the Court held that it was a proceeding to restrain the collection of a tax, and that the Court had therefore no jurisdiction, being prohibited from such restraint by statute; that the statute repealing the 50th section of the act of 1863 also prevented the Court from entertaining jurisdiction; and, furthermore, that the question whether the plaintiffs were owners of this tobacco and could hold it against the Collector was not a case arising under the Internal Revenue Act.

The case was accordingly dismissed.

For plaintiff Mr. Van Vorst; for defendant District-Attorney Courtney.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—July 2.

By Judge G. G. Barnard.

THE MERCHANTS UNION EXPRESS LITIGATION.

Stephen P. Waterbury vs. Elmore P. Ross, John N. Knapp, Wm. H. Seward, Jr., H. W. Slocum, Calvin P. Backus, John A. Green and others of the Executive Committee.—This action came before the Court yesterday on an order to show cause obtained by the plaintiff. The litigation, commenced as it was, at the beginning of the Summer vacation, bids fair to keep some of our courts busy during the warm weather. Our readers are already informed of the nature of the action, the complaint and answer having been published in full in the Times. The motion argued yesterday was to vacate and set aside an order obtained by defendants on Monday last. It seems that within the last five days fully five orders have been granted by nearly as many different Judges of the Supreme Court of this State. The first order is dated June 28, and was granted by Judge Ingraham, of this City, on motion of the plaintiff's counsel, for the purpose of securing the appointment of a referee to take the affidavits of Wm. H. Seward, Jr., Wm. C. Beardsley, John N. Knapp, Gen. H. W. Slocum, John A. Green, Jr., Elmore P. Ross, Calvin P. Backus, &c., defendants. The plaintiff desired affidavits from these parties for the purpose of interlocutory motions in the obtaining of an injunction and the appointment of a Receiver. The order for the appointment of a Referee to take testimony was based on the following affidavits:

City and County of New-York, ss.: Robert S. Green, being duly sworn, on his oath says—On the 25th day of June, 1867, I called upon H. W. Slocum, John A. Green, Jr., Wm. C. Beardsley, Wm. H. Seward, Jr., and J. N. Knapp, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in said City of New-York and saw the said persons at the said time and place, and requested of them their depositions, to be used in the motion in this case for a receiver, &c.; that the said persons through Mr. Pierce, who represented them, agreed to give such depositions at the office of William C. Traphagen, No. 37 Park-row, in the said City, on the morning of the 26th day of June, 1867, at 10 or 11 o'clock—that such appointment was assented to by the said persons, and further that on the 27th day of June, 1867, I called upon Elmore P. Ross and Calvin P. Backus, at the office of the Merchants' Union Express Company, at the City of New-York, and made a similar demand upon them, and they through the said Mr. Pierce agreed to give such depositions at the said office of Mr. Traphagen on the morning of the said 27th of June, 1867, at 11 o'clock, the said Ross and Backus assenting to said arrangement; and further, that the said persons upon whom such demand was made are defendants in this suit.

ROBERT S. GREEN.

Sworn, &c.

An affidavit of Mr. Traphagen was also read to the effect that on the 27th, Mr. Brady and himself awaited the defendants at their office, who were to have come there for the purpose of giving their depositions, but that, instead of them, Mr. Pierce appeared and postponed the matter till the next day, when Mr. Pierce, Judge Allen and Judge Comstock appeared and offered to the plaintiff's attorneys, that if they would state the points on which they desired the defendants' affidavits, they would furnish them. This proposition was declined, and the counsel for plaintiff proceeded under that section of the code which provides for the examination of parties before trial to obtain the order as above stated. The defendants thereupon applied to, and obtained from another Judge of the Supreme Court an order to show cause why the order obtained by the plaintiff from Judge Ingraham should not be vacated and set aside. The last order was made returnable on Monday, the 18th inst., and was, as we understand it, based, in part at least, on the following order granted by Judge Morgan at Syracuse on Monday, in the suit entitled:

Supreme Court.—Wm. C. Beardsley, Treasurer, &c., of the Merchants Union Express Company, vs. Stephen P. Waterbury et al.—This order enjoins the defendants from the further prosecution of the action commenced by said Waterbury in this city against John N. Knapp and others, from taking any steps or proceedings therein, or in any matter or proceeding connected therewith or growing out of the same, and from doing any matter or thing to interfere with or obstruct the business of the said Merchants Union Express Company, or to injure or affect its credit or impair its usefulness, and from in any way interfering or meddling with the said last-named Company, its officers or agents, or the business of the said last-named Company, until the further order of this Court.

Dated Syracuse, July 1, 1867.

LE ROY MORGAN,
Justice Supreme Court, New-York.

Immediately after the service of the injunction-order made by Judge Morgan at Syracuse, and the order to show cause on Monday next why the order obtained by plaintiff should not be vacated, the latter by his counsel, Messrs. Brady and Traphagen, applied to Judge Barnard for an order to show cause yesterday morning why the injunction should not be vacated, and the order returnable the 8th inst. vacated, &c. The motion on the last order was argued yesterday. Affidavits were read on either side setting forth the facts substantially as narrated above.

Mr. James T. Brady and Mr. Traphagen appeared for the plaintiff and Messrs. Pierce and Sewell for the defendants. Mr. Brady said that the point they had come there to argue was a very simple one, and could be disposed of in a few moments. The Code allowed them, in fact, allowed any party, to examine his adversary before trial, for the purpose of any interlocutory proceeding. If the adverse party did not appear, after having been duly subpœnaed, the Code provided a mode to compel an attendance. He moved, in the first place, that the order obtained by defendants in another suit be vacated.

After some discussion as to the facts, and during the time one of the counsel was making a statement, the presiding Judge interposed, and said it was not necessary to discuss that point further. One Judge has no power to enjoin another Judge who has equal and coördinate powers. It was simply a piece of impertinence in the Judge who undertook to enjoin this Court from carrying out its own orders. The order of injunction must be vacated so far as this motion is concerned.

Counsel then proceeded in rather an informal manner to discuss the question whether the defendants could be compelled to submit to an examination before trial, and at the instance of the adverse party.

Mr. Bierce, in behalf of the defendants, contended that the Legislature of this State, when they enacted the section relied upon by plaintiff, could never have intended that persons should be put upon the witness stand, and critically and thoroughly examined by astute and experienced counsel in order to get at all the defendants knew so that plaintiff might commence a suit, for it amounted substantially to this. He concluded by styling this proceeding on the part of the plaintiff a "fishing excursion," which ought not to be tolerated in this country in this age of the world.

Mr. Brady—Well, gentlemen, to show you and the Court the honesty of my purpose, I say here now, I will not press this motion if the defendants, whose names we have given you, will appear and be examined. We cannot accept the proposition made by the other side to let them furnish us with the affidavits. We have no objection to counsel being present, as many of them as they wish. Judge Comstock and Judge Allen are in the case with my friends Messrs. Sewell and Pierce. We wish to examine these defendants ourselves. The law gives us the right to do it, and we claim that the ends of justice will be much sooner attained if the Court grant us the order we ask for. We will proceed at once, to-day.

Mr. Sewell—If your Honor please, in behalf of the defendants, we ask a postponement of this motion. The two senior counsel, Judges Comstock and Allen, are not in town. It appears to me there are very serious and important principles involved in this motion. If it be true that defendants, when an action has but just been commenced against them, can be compelled to go on the witness-stand and furnish evidence wherewith the plaintiff may the better prepare himself for trial; if parties are to be forced to give evidence against themselves, and contrary to the genius of our institutions, I shall begin to lose confidence in the science of law, which is said to be the "perfection of human reason." Yes, my confidence will be very much shaken if this motion is to prevail.

Judge Barnard—The law is there nevertheless, I can't think the Legislature intended all the effects which this statute, when carried out to the letter, may produce. But there it is on the statute book, and as a Judge I must execute it. It is undoubtedly a "fishing section" and ought never to have been passed. I have looked at the section very carefully since these orders were granted by me, and I can see no reason why the plaintiff should not have an order to compel the defendants to be examined before a referee.

Mr. Brady—We are willing to take any man if the referee already appointed does not suit. We are willing the Court should appoint one now.

The Court—I have no desire to appoint one.

Counsel for defendants said there was no objection to the referee. What they strenuously objected to is the principle of compelling defendants to be examined for the purpose of enabling the plaintiff to get evidence sufficient to get an injunction and have a Receiver appointed.

Mr. Sewell forcibly urged the postponement of the further consideration until he could communicate with Judges Allen and Comstock.

Judge Barnard—I have decided that the defendants must appear and be examined. That is the law. I did not make it; it ought not to have been made; but I am here to execute it as I find it on the statute book.

After some further desultory discussion it was decided that the examination of the defendants be commenced next Monday, and continued from day to day, if possible, until concluded.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

The following prisoners were arraigned in the Court of Sessions before Judge Dikeman and associates yesterday morning:

The following pleaded guilty:

Henry F. Neville, bigamy; remanded for sentence.

Annie Durant, *alias* Annie Chadwick, grand larceny; sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Henry Smith pleaded guilty to burglary in the first degree; sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

The following pleaded not guilty to the charges against them:

John Devine and G. Arion, burglary; J. Sylvester and Edward Folly, burglary; Elias Van Buren and M. Bauer, larceny; Wm. Kenny, grand larceny and burglary; Thomas M. Thatcher, grand larceny; Eliza Clancy, picking pockets; John Smith, *alias* Thomas Carter, burglary in the first degree and grand larceny; George Wilson and George Thompson, burglary.

Those who pleaded not guilty were remanded to jail for trial.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 2.

By Judge Peckham.

Margaret A. Stone *vs.* William M. Stone; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted from bed and board. Custody of the children awarded to the plaintiff, with liberty to the defendant to visit and see the same.

By Judge Ingraham.

Mary C. Snyder *vs.* Andrew B. Snyder; report of referee confirmed and judgment of divorce granted. A. M. Buren *vs.* H. Buren, et al.; memoranda for counsel. Ann Angevine *vs.* Levi Angevine, et al.; order settled. A. M. Bell *vs.* F. S. Whitmore; ordered to be settled on notice at July 5, at 10 A. M. A. Bassford, Jr., et al. *vs.* Abby C. Bassford, et al.; $200 may be appropriated to pay the board of the infant, that is post, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 2.

By Judge Jones.

Wm. Fittrich *vs.* Andrew Armstrong—Bill of exceptions filed, &c.

Wm. B. Jauden *vs.* George Butler—Motion granted.

Elizabeth Lyons *vs.* Samuel L. Mitchell—Motion granted.

George W. Brown *vs.* Jonathan W. Harris—Motion granted.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Russel.

A heavy calendar was disposed of yesterday at the Court of General Sessions, before Judge Russel. Eleven cases were disposed of as follows, viz.: Three prisoners sentenced to the State Prison, two to the Penitentiary, one to the House of Refuge, five were remanded for sentence, one discharged under suspended sentence, and one discharged unconditionally.

Mr. Robert S. Hutchings appeared for the People.

SENTENCED.

Henry Adams pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary preferred against him by Mr. Wm. F. Freiburgher, of No. 61 Bowery, who swore that he was aroused from sleep on the night of the 15th ult. by a noise in the store below, and upon going down to ascertain the cause, he found the prisoner vainly endeavoring to escape from the premises by means of the fanlight on the front door. He seized the thief by the feet, and after pulling him down to the floor, held him, while he shouted "Watch!" lustily, and soon brought to the scene a Police officer, who took the burglar in charge and conveyed him to the Station-house. The Judge sentenced the prisoner to the State Prison for two years and six months.

Henry Jalonacks, a boy, 16 years of age, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty. The accused, while on his way from Syracuse to this City, about a week since, made the acquaintance of a fellow passenger named Lazarino Nineburgh, on one of the Hudson River Railroad cars, and after gaining a degree of his acquaintance, picked his pocket of four chains worth $20. The loss was soon discovered, and upon the arrival of the train in this City, the lad was given into the custody of a Police officer, to whom he acknowledged his guilt and gave up the stolen property. He was sentenced to the State Prison for four years.

Charles Fronn and James Monahan, two lame newsboys, the former 18 and the latter 12 years of age, were arraigned for stealing a gold watch worth $60, and United States Treasury notes to the amount of $60, from Mr. Harris Krine, fancy goods dealer, No. 172 Fulton-street.

The prisoners went into the store referred to with the ostensible purpose of selling the *Evening Herald*—or, rather, the *Telegram*—and while there, one of them was seen by an officer outside to lean over the counter and take the property from a drawer. The thieves were immediately arrested, when the watch was found in a secret cavity in Fronn's crutch, and the money in the sleeve of his companion's coat. They pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and were sentenced—the former to the State Prison for three years, and the latter to the House of Refuge.

Robert Winters pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, in having stolen $200 worth of gent's underclothing from the store of Mr. Silas C. Smith, No. 202 William-street, on the 7th of February last. The prisoner entered the store and purchased the goods, and after they had been wrapped up, said he desired to look at some gloves. While the clerk was getting these, the customer ran away, taking with him the goods, for which he had not paid. He was sentenced to the Penitentiary for one year. A little boy named Silas Gates, who accompanied the accused, was discharged by the Court, owing to his extreme youthfulness, being but twelve years of age.

James M. Chace and Francis Crowley, both sons of St. Crispin, were placed upon trial for stealing a number of pairs of shoes, valued at $29, from their employer, Andrew Servent, of No. 3 Laurens-street. They admitted their guilt, with many tears of apparently unfeigned sorrow, but their penitence did not mitigate the penalty, as they were sent to the Penitentiary for six months each.

REMANDED.

John Hugan was confronted with such unanswerable testimony to his criminality that he pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary. A policeman discovered the accused as he emerged from the cellar under No. 7 Bible House, early on the morning of the 22d ult. When the prisoner was taken beneath the light of a neighboring lamp, it was seen that he had a coat and vest secreted underneath his own coat, and these were subsequently ascertained to be the property of Mr. Eglyson, who lives in the building over the cellar referred to. The prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Wm. Braeder pleaded guilty of petit larceny. He was charged with having stolen a lady's gold watch and chain, valued at $48, from the sleeping-apartment of the owner, Miss Beery, of No. 185 East Twenty-third-street, on the night of the 21st of October last. The watch was recently found in the store of a jeweler named Mosley, in Division-street, and upon being questioned, he informed the policeman that he purchased the property in good faith from Braeder, who was accordingly arrested. Remanded for sentence.

Wm. S. Woods saved the jury the trouble of trying him, by pleading guilty of having stolen sixty yards of black silk, worth $150, which he obtained from Messrs. H. B. Claflin & Co. under false pretences. Remanded until Friday.

Catharine Jenkins, so-called by herself, was tried upon a charge of grand larceny, preferred against her by a Mr. Mugin, of Westchester County. The complainant's story is that he went to Castle Garden to engage a servant, when the prisoner accosted him, and begged that he would employ her, explaining that she was in straitened circumstances, and needed assistance, and promised that if she found a kind employer she would serve him faithfully. Believing her to be an honest girl, Mr. Mugin engaged her, and then took her to a saloon in the neighborhood, where they had dinner together. The prisoner immediately afterward complained of sudden illness and left the saloon, promising to return shortly. This she failed to do, however, and the employer departed with the intention of learning her whereabouts. As he stepped upon the sidewalk he discovered that one of his pockets was turned inside out and the sum of $1,200 missing therefrom. He thereupon informed the Police, who soon arrested Catharine upon suspicion, and she was identified as the missing "domestic." The jury found her guilty, and she was remanded for sentence.

A confidence operator, named Wm. D. Rodan, who said he resided at No. 10 Grove-street, and was formerly a molder by trade, was tried and convicted of forgery, in having passed checks with the signature of Messrs. E. A. Rault & Co. upon them, in payment for some brass goods purchased of firms in Cliff-street. Remanded for sentence.

A colored boot-black, aged 12 years, and answering to the name of Philip Wright, admitted that he stole a case of valuable surgical instruments from Dr. Osterloh, of No. 1 Abingdon-square, on the 15th ult. The surgeon did not press the complaint, and the boy was discharged.

The following is

THE CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY:

The People *vs.* Mary Ann Russell, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Mary A. Tierney, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Edward O. Dougherty, felonious assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Robert J. Johnson, felonious assault and battery.
The People *vs.* Henry Wheeler, Chas. Dugan, Wm. Clark and James Williams and John Kerrigan, burglary and grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Chas. Reiner, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Alvis Klein, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Eliza Brown, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Louis Levine, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* Annie Smith, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* James McWilliams, grand larceny.
The People *vs.* W. Rhodes, burglary second degree.
The People *vs.* Hugh McClusky, felonious assault and battery.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.

Before Justice Kelly.

The calendar at Court of Special Sessions yesterday was a long one, as Tuesday's calendar usually is, the cases of three days being called up, and one of these Sunday, when, unhappily, the stragglers from grace are more numerous than on any other day of the week.

SOLICITING CUSTOM WITH A VENGEANCE.

Michael McConnell, a portly little fellow with a capacious waistcoat, appeared to explain to the Court how and at whose hands he received the contusions on his crown which had called for the attention of barber and surgeon, and which gave him a decidedly monkish look in the upper region. He stated that the prisoner, Francis W. Aguel, a somewhat respectable looking muscular young man, was a traveler for wholesale liquor merchants; that he called at his, Michael's place, on the afternoon of the 26th of June and solicited orders; that Michael had had some trouble with the prisoner previously, and did not wish to do any further business with him. He told him so, and asked him to leave the store, which he refused to do, using improper language hurtful to Michael's dignity. The complainant then unhappily remembered that he had a club behind the bar which he went for and exhibited to Aguel, hoping to inspire terror thereby. Aguel's steam got up at the sight of the weapon, and he immediately collided with the complainant, wrested the club out of his hand and used it so effectively that in a few minutes Michael lay doubled up and bleeding, presenting an ugly scalp wound, which bled profusely, and feeling very sore all over. Mrs. McConnell rushed in at this juncture and saw the horrible tableau. Aguel, like another Cain, stood over the prostrate Michael, brandishing the ensanguined club. Mrs McConnell screamed, of course, and the malefactor fled. A surgeon was sent for and Michael was sewed up. An officer was sent for and Aguel was locked up. An effort was made by the defence to prove that Michael had a bad tongue in his head and had said something about the prisoner's sister which ought not to have been said; but the evidence was not conclusive on this point. The prisoner was remanded.

A "TELEGRAM" OUT OF PLACE.

Mr. Stack, a bill-sticker by profession, was charged by an officer of the Broadway squad with posting bills along the curb-stones on Broadway. There was no doubt that the offence had been committed; the bill, a long thing bearing in large type the words "*Evening Telegram*, one cent," followed by several notes of admiration, was pinned to the complaint, and was acknowledged to have been in his possession. He did not, however, say who was the parent of the curb-stone *Telegram*, only, as he thought, he was, putting it in its right place over the gutter. In this it was shown he was mistaken. He might put as many as he liked *in* the gutter, no person would have any objection or question his taste or judgment, but any higher than that the *Telegram* was out of place. Just as the criminality of the unhappy poster was established, Mr. Howe, his counsel, suddenly discovered that there was an error in the complaint—another of those stupid blunders by a clerk of Jefferson Market Police Court, which we have had frequent occasion to note. The complaint should have been made as a violation of a late statute, which prohibits in precise terms the offence complained of, whereas it was brought under an earlier statute, which refers only to acts of malicious mischief done in this fashion in the City suburbs—posting bills and otherwise disfiguring rocks, trees, or other features of natural scenery. Justice Kelly decided that, owing to this informality, he must let the prisoner go, which he did.

CATALEPSY.

David Heidelberger appeared to answer the complaint of an officer of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals that he struck a cat on the head with a large mallet, technically known as a bung-starter. The complainant stated that when he first saw poor pussey she was standing peaceably in the doorway. The prisoner rushed out, and, without a word of explanation to the cat, struck her mightily upon the cranium, leveling her to the dust, as "the weeklies" say. The cat arose, tenacious of life, and staggered into a basement. What became of her after that the complainant knew not. Counsel for the defence did, however, or rather thought he did, and wanted to know what "we were all coming to," and "where we were all going to" if a man couldn't kill his own cat. "The cat is dead," said counsel; "she died almost immediately;" and he proceeded to describe how she died, giving the affecting details with as much feeling as if he had been one of the family.

The Court asked the prisoner if he had any witnesses to corroborate his statement that the cat was ill-behaved or that she exhibited any symptoms of madness, when, to the astonishment of Court and counsel, he stated that he "could bring the cat;" he didn't kill her; she could be brought into Court, he thought, without a warrant. This knowledge of the continued existence of the cat was an unfortunate one for the prisoner; for although he was liable to punishment for taking his cat's life in this public way, the offence was a very trifling one, so that the cat had only died, he having the right to kill his cat. But when she didn't have the decency to die, when so admonished by the bung-starter, then was the prisoner guilty of cruelly abusing the animal and liable to the punishment applied for that offence. He was fined $20.

THE LUXURY OF A STEW.

Martin McKenna, a painter, and evidently one of the "Bhoys," was charged by Hugh Campbell, an oyster-saloon keeper, doing business at No. 7 Desbrosses-street, with raising a disturbance in his place, and with an assault on his person. The bartender testified that the prisoner came in "pretty hearty," and asked for a stew, which was ordered accordingly. During the process of preparation the prisoner volunteered the statement that he had no money. The stew, said the barkeeper, was then stopped immediately, and the prisoner asked to remove himself. This he refused to do, becoming boisterous, when Mr. Campbell, the complainant, proposed to show him out. He grew obstreperous, offered to break things generally, avowing his ability to pay for all he broke, heads included. He was eventually got up the steps, and put out on the street. It was further shown that during the row a

pebble weighing precisely 13½ pounds was flung at the combatant Campbell, as alleged, by some confederate of McKenna from the street above. Luckily, complainant did not receive the blow, which fell upon the unconscious door, and made a dinge therein. McKenna had nothing to say for himself only to deny all knowledge of the stone. "He was pretty high, he was afraid." He was sent to the Penitentiary for a month to simmer down.

III. FOR HOBOKEN.

The Clearys and the Collinses had a terrible time of it on Sunday last. Cleary, it appeared, with his little family, had gone to Hoboken on that day to get a mouthful of fresh air and several mouthfuls of stale lager and extras. They got home in a state of mind bordering on the ecstatic, William, the husband, being as much excited physically as mentally. Complainant, Collins, asked him to dinner, which courteous proposition he treated with terrible contempt, swearing fearfully at his host, attacking him with his fists, and making his mark most indelibly. Complainant confessed that when he took things in that way he gave him his dessert instead of the dinner, which was evident on the marbled visage of unhappy Billy Cleary. The Judge thought they had played Hoboken most successfully, and allowed the prisoner to go on payment of a fine of $10. Cleary went off in the wake of Collins, and it is to be hoped that two such rueful visages will never again be seen on this side of Hoboken.

THE WOLF AND THE LAMB.

Michael Wolfe, a Hebrew gentleman and a dealer in ready-made clothing in Catharine-street, was charged by an Irish gentleman with the historic name of O'Keefe with an assault. O'Keefe told his story in a most eloquent way, which, unfortunately for the lovers of light literature, can only be given briefly here. He said that he concluded one day last week that he would invest prudently in a coat and a pair of pantaloons. He went to Catharine-street big with this idea. The attractive tongue of Wolfe, as did that of the other one with unfortunate Red Riding Hood, put the "comether" on him," and he went into the store. He tried on a multitude of coats and the other things, until at last he got the very things he wanted. Mr. Wolfe, delighted at having pleased his visitor, went to a corner to bundle up, which he did, and on handing the package to complainant received the modest price agreed upon for the garments—$11. They parted the best of friends, mutually pleased with the acquaintance. Indeed, O'Keefe said that the Wolf "Shuck hands wid him twice" at parting. On his arrival home O'Keefe, desirous to exhibit his bargain to his friends, unpacked the bundle, when lo! to his grief he found that for the coat he purchased another had been substituted, of a different cloth and a different color—in fact, it wasn't worth "scrapins." He returned at once, and, despite the hand-shaking, indignantly demanded the coat he bought "wid the tape round it." Mr. Wolfe not only refused to exchange the coat or return the money, but was so ungrateful as to forcibly eject O'Keefe, inflicting invisible bodily harm. For this changeableness of mood, and possibly for changing the coat, Mr. Wolfe was fined $30, which he paid growlingly.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 2, 1867.

$3,000 U. S. 6s. '81, R...	109	100 West. U. Tel	45¼
1,000 U. S. 6s, 5-20s, C. '62	110⅝	80 do	45⅛
5,000 do	110⅝	100 do ......2d call	45
50,000 U. S. 6s. 5-20s, C. '64	107⅝	200 Mariposa	9¾
1,000 U.S.6s 5-20s. C. '65	107⅝	30 do	9½
31,500 do	107⅝	400 N. Y. Cen	104⅝
67,000 U. S. 5-20s.'65, C New Iss ex int.	106½	400 do	104⅜
2,000 do	106⅝	800 do	104⅜
9,000 U. S. 6s., 5-20s. R '62 ......New	106⅜	100 do b10	104⅜
1,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40. C.	100⅞	100 do	104⅜
5,000 Tr. Not. 7 3-10s. 2d Ser.	106⅝	200 do ......2d call	104⅜
2,000 Tenn. St. 6s new	63	300 do	104⅝
40,000 Missouri 6s	96	200 do s3	104⅝
20,000 Mo. 6s, issued to Pacific R.	96	100 Erie Railroad Pr	75½
5,000 N. Car. 6s. new..	53½	100 do	75¾
28,000 do ......x-c	53¼	100 do	76
8,000 Ga. St. 7s	82½	200 Chi. & N. W	43¾
500 do	82	700 do	43⅝
13,000 O. & M. Cer	26¼	100 do	43½
7,000 do	26¼	500 do	43½
2,000 Erie 3d M.	98	300 do ......2d call	43
5,000 C. & N. W. Con'd Conv. Bds	80	600 Ill. Central R.	121½
5,000 C. R. I. & P. 7s, ex-int.	89½	100 Chic. & Rairoa...	66⅞
1,000 Chic. & N. W. 1st	87½	300 do	66½
150 Adams Ex. Co	67	100 do ......2d call	66
100 do	67	300 do b10	66
100 Wells & Fargo Ex..	64	100 Hud. R. R.	110
8 Am. Ex. Co	65½	100 M. S. & N. I.	77¾
5 U. S. Ex. Co	68	100 do	77⅛
200 Cum. Coal Pr	36¾	300 Mich. Cen. R.	110
100 do	36	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf.	65½
100 do ......2d call.	35¾	200 do	65⅝
300 Atlantic Mail	109	500 Clev. & Tol. R.	121
200 Pacific Mail s60	141	200 Chic. & R. I.	96¼
100 do	141½	200 do	96⅜
200 do	141¾	100 do b30	96¼
200 do s60	141	100 do s30	96
100 do b30	142	400 do	96¼
400 do ......2d call	141	200 do ......2d call s10	95⅞
200 do	140¼	100 do	96
		300 Chi., B. & Q.	144
		200 Mil. & St. P. Pr.	60¼
		200 Tol., W. & W.	46⅝
		100 Tol. W. & W. Pr	70
		100 Pitts. F. W. & C. R.	100

SECOND BOARD.

20,000 U.S.6s.5-20s. C. '65	107⅝	100 Quicksilver	31¾
9,000 U. S. 5-20s, C. '65 new iss	106⅝	200 At. Mail	110
10,000 U. S. 5s. 10-40 C.	100⅞	100 Hud. Riv. R.	110
3,000 Tenn. 6s ......new	63	500 do	110½
5,000 do	63½	100 M. So. & N. I.	77⅜
10,000 Missouri 6s	96	200 do	77½
4,000 Brook. 6s. P. L..	90	400 Clev. & Pitts	85⅞
5,000 Ohio & M. C.	26½	50 do	85
100 Adams Ex. Co.	67	800 Chi. & N. W	44¼
100 Wells Fargo Ex.	64	200 do	44
100 West. U. Tel	45	100 do	43⅞
100 do	44⅞	400 C. & N. W. Pr.	65⅞
100 do	45	200 do	66
100 Cum. Coal Pr.	36	100 Chi. & R. I	96
100 do	35¾	200 do	96⅝
200 Pac. Mail SS. Co.	140	200 Mil. & St. P.	60¼
100 do	139⅞	400 Mil. & St. P. Pr	60½
200 do	139⅞	100 T. W. & W	46
400 N. Y. Cen	104⅝	100 do	46⅝
100 do ......2d call	104⅝	100 do	47
300 Erie R	66⅛	200 P., F. W. & C.	100
400 do	66¼	100 do	100½
100 do s60	66	50 do s33	99⅞
50 do	66⅛		

OPEN BOARD—10 A. M.

500 Canton Co	47	400 Clev. & Pitts	85⅞
100 Bos. Water P	24	400 do	85⅞
300 Quick. Min. Co	32	100 do b3	85⅞
100 Mar. Pref	24½	500 do	85⅝
200 Pac. Mail SS.Co	141	200 do	85⅝
300 West. U. Tel	45	200 do c	85¾
600 N. Y. Cen. R.	104⅝	400 Chic. R. I. & P.	96⅝
100 do b10	104⅝	1000 do	96⅝
400 do	104⅝	100 do	96½
100 Erie R b3	66⅛	300 Chi. & N. W.	44
300 do	66¼	800 do	43⅞
200 do	66⅜	300 do	43⅞
200 do b3	66½	300 do b3	43⅞
400 do	66⅛	200 do	43⅞
400 Reading. R.	109	400 do	44
200 do	108⅞	300 do	43⅞
600 Mich. S. & N. I. b3	77⅝	600 Chic. & N. W. Pr	65⅝
200 do	77⅝	400 do	65⅝
200 do	77⅞	100 do c	65⅝
300 P.,F.W.& C. ex. div	100⅞		
100 do	100¾		

OPEN BOARD—1 P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C.	26⅛	400 M. So. & N. I	77⅛
300 Mariposa	9⅝	300 do	77⅛
100 Mar. Pf.	23	300 do c	77⅛
300 do	22⅞	200 do b3	77⅛
100 do c	22⅞	600 Cleve. & Pitts	84⅞
200 Pacific Mail	140	200 do	84⅞
300 do b10	140	200 do	84½
100 do	139⅞	400 Chi. R. I. & P	95⅝
200 West. U. Tel.	44⅝	500 do	95⅝
400 do	44⅝	100 do s15	95⅝
600 N. Y. Cen	104⅝	100 do b3	95⅝
500 do	104⅜	200 do	95⅝
2200 Erie R	65⅞	100 do	95⅝
600 do b3	65⅞	200 Chic & N. W. c	43
100 do	65⅞	800 do	43⅞
600 do s3	65⅝	300 do	43⅝
200 Hud. Riv. R	109⅞	200 do	43⅝
200 Reading R	108⅞	200 do	43⅝
100 do	108⅞	800 Chic. & N.W. P.	65
100 Mil. & St. P. Pr	60	200 do	64⅞
300 P., F. W. & C. ex div	100	300 do b3	65
100 do b3	100		

OPEN BOARD—3½ P. M.

$10,000 O. & M. C.	26⅛	100 Clev. & Pitts	85⅝
100 Canton Co	47	800 do	85⅝
200 Adams Ex.	67⅞	600 do	85⅝
100 Mer. Ex. Co	20	200 do b15	86
200 Mariposa Pr	23⅛	200 do b3	85⅞
200 do	23⅝	800 C. R. I & P	97⅛
200 West. U. Tel	45	600 do	97⅛
200 do	44⅞	300 do b3	97⅛
100 N. Y. Cen b10	105	2300 Chic. & N. W	45⅛
200 do b3	105	800 do b3	45⅛
100 do	105	1500 do	45⅛
2500 Erie R	66⅞	300 do b3	45⅛
400 do	66⅛	200 do	45⅛
400 do b3	66⅛	300 do s10	45⅛
200 do b10	67	400 do b5	45⅛
200 do s5	66⅞	200 Chi. & N. W. Pr	66
1500 do b10	67⅛	1200 do	66⅛
400 do b3	67	100 do	66⅛
200 Hud. Riv. R	110	100 do b10	66⅛
300 Tol., W. & W	47	100 do b3	66⅛
100 do	47	100 P. Ft. W. & C ex di	100⅝
300 Cleve. & Tol	121	100 do	100⅝

TUESDAY, July 2—P. M.

After our last Stock Exchange report was closed at 5 P. M. on Monday the reaction against the Railway Market continued to a later hour, and was renewed this forenoon. After the rapid advance last week of 6@8 ₱ cent. this reaction was not unexpected even to many of the *Bull* speculators on the Exchange. Indeed, it was rather looked for at the close of last week, and was probably delayed by the very favorable Bank return of Saturday Afternoon. The first important break was in Erie Common Stock, and this amounted to no more than 3 ₱ cent. out of the 8@9 ₱ cent. of the rise of last week. The top sales were 68½@68⅜ ₱ cent.; the reaction was *to* 65⅛@65⅛ ₱ cent. The other New-York Stocks receded only ½@1 ₱ cent; the Western list fell off from 1 to 2 ₱ cent. The lowest figures were made about 1 o'clock to-day. Before 3 o'clock a counteraction, upwards, which soon followed, had carried prices back to very near the best sales of Monday. The excitement in the market is undiminished, although some few parties are said to have acted to-day on the calculation that the Fourth of July holiday is to make a dull or broken speculation.

The Public Funds were again very firm and active. A large amount of the July Dividends are being invested in the Funds, and the appearance of the new series of 5-20 Consols has stimulated the conversion of the 7.30s of the First Series. The great dealers again report a busy time with a great variety of investors from $1,000 to $100,000 each in the Gold-bearing Stocks. The next class upon which a Gold-bearing coupon will be paid is the 10-40 years 5 ₱ cents. These were wanted to-day at 100⅞ ₱ cent.

The Gold Room was scarcely so firm as yesterday at 138@138¼ ₱ cent., the Cash Gold coming out of the Treasury upon the market quite freely in the way of July Interest on the Public Debt. Exchange on London steady at 110@110⅛ ₱ cent. Money in good supply to the Brokers at 5@6 ₱ cent., on call, at 6@7 ₱ cent. on prime Merchant paper.

After the Second Boards of the Stock Exchange, the Railway market was very much excited in the upward direction, and the prices made on New-York Central and the Northwest Stocks were higher than the best sales of Monday, and Erie and Rock Island higher than at the close on that day. At 5 o'clock P. M., in the Long Room, the following quotations were made:

	Mon.	Tues.		Mon.	Tues.
U. S. 10-40s	100¾	100¾	Northwest	43¾	46⅛
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	110⅝	110⅝	N. West Pref	65⅝	66⅛
U. S. Con. 5-20s	106⅞	106⅞	Rock Island	96⅞	97⅛
N. Y. Central	104⅜	105	Fort Wayne	100⅝	100⅝
Erie	66⅞	67⅛	Pacific Mail	140⅝	140⅛
Hudson	110	110	Quicksilver	31⅝	32½
Reading	109	109⅛	W. U. Telegraph	45⅛	45⅛
Mich. Southern	78	78⅛	Adams Express	67	67
Illinois Central	121⅛	121⅛	Ohio Certificates	26⅜	25⅞
Pittsburgh	85⅝	86	American Gold	138⅜	138⅛
Tenn. 6s, new	*63	63⅞	Bills on London	110⅛	110⅛

The following bids were made for the various public funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., 1867	134	5-20 consols, 1865, ex c..	106⅝
6 ₱ cent., 1868	133⅛	5-20 consols, 1867	106⅝
6 ₱ cent., coup. 1863	133⅛	5 ₱ cent. reg'd, 1871	113
6 ₱ cent., reg. 1881	108⅝	5 ₱ cent. coup., 1871	111⅛
500 & 1,000, '81	109	10-40 reg	100⅝
5 20s, reg., 1862	107⅛	10-40 500 & 1,000	100⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000	110⅛	7 3-10 1st series	106⅝
5-20 coupon, small	107⅝	7 3-10 2d series	106⅜
5-20 500 & 1,000	107⅛	7 3-10 3d series	106⅝
5-20 500 & 1,000, 1865	107⅝		

And the following for the State Bonds:

N. Y. 7 ₱ c., 1870	100	Tennessee 6 ₱ c., 1868 ..	65
N. Y. reg. B'y loan	100	Tennessee 6s. new bds.	63
N. Y. 7 ₱ c. B'y loan	103½	Georgia 7s new bonds ..	82
N.Y. 6 ₱ c. B'y loan.1872.	99	N. C. 6s. ex coupons	52
N.Y. 6 ₱ c.B'y loan, 1873.	99	N. C. 6s. new bonds	53⅛
N.Y. 6 ₱ c.B'y loan.1874.	99	Missouri 6s	96
N.Y. 6 ₱ c.B'y loan,1875.	99	Missouri H. & St.Jo. is.	78
N.Y. 6 ₱ c.B'y loan, 1877.	99	Missouri Pac. R. iss	95⅛
Michigan 7 ₱ c., 1878	100	Connecticut 6s	97⅛
Mich. 7 ₱ c. War l'n.	100		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

Merchants'	114	Metropolitan	126
Union	115	Nassau	105
America	135	Corn Exchange	121
City	200	Continental	100
Commerce	114	New-York County	145
Ocean	104	Impt'rs. & Traders' ..	113
American Exchange.	116	Manuf's & Merchants	100
Chatham	137	Oriental Bank	135

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s. 1883	95⅛	Han. & St. Jo conv	90*
N. Y. Cen. 6s. r. es	90	Lack & W Bds	95
N. Y. Cen. 6s. sub	90	Del. Lack. & W. 1st M.	96
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 1876	104	Del. Lack. & W. 2d M.	97
N. Y. Cen. 7s. con. '76 ..	106	Tol. & W. 1st M.	90
N. Y. Cen. 7s. 65-76	106	Tol. & W. 1st M. ext'd	91
Erie 1st mort.. 1876	100½	Tol. & W. 2d M.	78
Erie 7s, 2d mort. 1879 ..	101	Tol. & Wab. Equ. Bds.	68
Erie 7s. 3d mort. 1883 ...	98	Gt. Western. 2d M. '93.	72
Erie 7s. 4th mort. 1880 ..	89	Gal. & Chic. Ext	99⅛
Erie 7s. 5th mort. 1888.	86	Gal. & Chic. 2d M	98
Buff., N.Y.&E.1st M.'77.	89	Chi. & R. I. 1st M	102⅛
Hud. R. 7s.2d M.,s.f.'85.	101⅛	Cleve. & Tol. S. Fund.	99⅛
Harlem 1st M. '69-'72 ...	101⅛	N. Jersey Cen. 1st M ...	100
Harlem 3d mort. '68	96	N. J. Central 2d M	100
Mich. Cen. 8 p.c., 69-72.	107	Pitts., Ft.W.&Ch.1st M.	100
Chi. B.&Q. 8 ₱ c.1st M ...	111	Cleve. & P. 4th M	74
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d M ...	90	Chi. & A., 1st mort	101
Mich.S.& N.I.S.F'd 7 ₱ c.	98	Chi. & Alton Income ..	90
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c. 1875	112	Atlan'c & G. W. 1st M ..	61
Alton & T. H. 1st M	90	Peninsula R. R. bonds ..	74
Chi. & N. W. In't B	88	Mil. & St. Paul 1st M ..	85
Chi. & N. W. Ex'n B	82	Chi. & Mil. 1st M	88
Chic. & N. West. 1st M.	85	Joliet & Chi. 1st mort..	100⅛
Con. 7 ₱ cent. conv	80	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	96
Han. & St. Jo. L. G	97	C. & R. I. con. iss. exc.	89

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States was as follows: Receipts for Customs, $339,000; Gold Notes, $433,000; total receipts, $1,345,056 23; total payments, $3,405,315 46; balance, $130,248,565 97.

We are surprised to learn that the President of the Bank of Commerce has recognized the notice or right of the Secretary of the Treasury to interfere with the payment of the Coupons on certain Bonds of the State of Missouri, alleged to have been stolen from the Interior Department at Washington in 1860. We say we are surprised, because Mr. RUSSELL has reason to know, in the case of his own Bank, robbed of certain 7.30 ₱ cents of the United States, that the Secretary himself has decided, and rightly, as the public believe, that the Government will *not* interfere with the payment to bearer, or take notice of any *caveat* entered against any stolen Bonds or Treasury Notes of the United States payable to bearer or negotiable by delivery, or against the payment of the Coupons thereon on due presentation at the Treasury. Why Mr. Secretary MCCULLOCH should have deemed it his duty to attempt after this fashion to recover the Missouri Bonds alleged to have been stolen from the Indian Bureau of Home Department—though really parted with, during the last days of the disgusting administration of Mr. BUCHANAN, in exchange for other paper by the Government's own clerk in the Bureau—we are at a loss to understand, applying his own decision in the case of Bonds and Notes of the United States stolen from their rightful owners. But we presume he deemed the experiment worth trying, although it must, or ought to be known to him, that the Government was non-suited six years ago in the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, in a case made to restrain the use or negotiation of these very Bonds. The Government obtained a preliminary injunction *ex parte*, but on the full hearing of the case the injunction was dissolved, and no appeal was taken to the higher Court by the predecessor of Mr. MCCULLOCH. The amount of Coupons involved by the notice now recognized by the President of the Bank of Commerce is only about $8,400, or 3 ₱ cent. on $280,000 Bonds, but the wrong is much greater to the credit of the State of Missouri, and the rights of the innocent holders of her $280,000 Bonds, who for nearly seven years have held them in good faith—receiving their dividend thereon in January, 1861, from the very Bank of Commerce now invoked to stop payment on the July coupon of 1867.

The week's exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the currency value of $3,541,893.

The Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 6 per cent.

The People's Fire Insurance Company have declared a dividend of 5 per cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

The Wheeling (Va.) *Intelligencer* of July 1 says of crop prospects in that region:

"The wheat fields of this region are ripening. Some fields are already ripe, and the first of next week will find the harvesters sweating under a heavy burden of well-matured grain. We anticipate a larger yield of wheat by 25 per cent., taking the country through, than was ever before obtained. The people may look for cheap bread. All hands will rejoice—farmers for a good crop, railroads for heavy freight, merchants for more trade and prompt pay, and the people for large loaves at the old-time prices. Let us all give thanks. Harvest Homes will enjoy a shower of reviving grace this blessed year, 1867."

THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS CASE.

Letter from Mr. S. P. Waterbury—Evidence of Mr. Chas. P. Thayer.

JULY 2, 1867.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In my complaint in the case of Waterbury against Elmore P. Ross, John A. Green, Jr., H. W. Slocum, and others, Directors of the Merchants' Union Express Company, I charged these gentlemen with reckless extravagance in carrying on the business, and disposing of the funds of this Company. They evidently seemed disposed to justify my charge by publishing in the newspapers, at an expense of thousands of dollars, their extended answer.

Since this publication cost so much, it is highly important that the stockholders should know whether it is true. One allegation of the answer is made by Gen. Slocum upon his own responsibility, and I should do him injustice in attempting to construe his language. I append that part of the answer, so that the reader may compare it with the testimony given below, and judge whether the management of our affairs is safe in such hands. I append also a formal examination of Mr. C. P. Thayer, taken yesterday before D. P. Ingraham, Jr., a referee appointed by the Court; the evidence of Mr. Thayer being fully confirmed by two other gentlemen who were present at the interview referred to. This is the beginning of the investigation which my counsel, James T. Brady, Esq., has instituted for the purpose of founding upon the depositions thus obtained a motion for an injunction and receivership of the property of this insolvent Company. From time to time, as the other allegations of the answer come to be inquired into, I shall give my fellow stockholders the benefit of knowing what the truth is ascertained to be.

At the hearing of the motion before his Honor Judge Barnard, to-day, the motion being to compel John M. Knapp, Elmore P. Ross, William H. Seward, Jr., William C. Beardsley, Theodore M. Pomeroy, H. W. Slocum, Clinton F. Backus, Elliot G. Stork, and John A. Green, Jr., to appear before the referee referred to and testify, an injunction was produced, issued by Justice Morgan, of Syracuse, enjoining me from proceeding further in this action.

I do not doubt that the obtaining this injunction was good judgment on the part of the defendants, for it is only by silencing me and my counsel in Court that they can escape merited exposure.

To this instance their project did not succeed, as I am informed, for Judge Barnard immediately vacated the injunction, evidently thinking that the Judges of this district were quite competent to manage and control the suits progressing in their own Courts.

When I refer to a necessity for bringing defendants before an officer of the Court, it must not be supposed that they flatly refuse to testify. They express themselves quite willing to make affidavits as to any points, provided we let their lawyers draw them. A better way to evade telling the truth could not be devised; but the Court has decided that their course in the matter is equivalent to refusal, so as to give my counsel the right to bring them before a Judge or referee, where they can be openly interrogated and the truth ascertained. This course will be pursued, unless they again seek the aid of an injunction to shield them, while they all the time hypocritically proclaim themselves anxious and willing to tell the whole truth.

S. P. WATERBURY.

EXTRACT FROM THE ANSWER OF THE DEFENDANTS.

And these defendants further answering deny the said defendant Slocum upon his own knowledge, and the other defendants upon information and belief that the said defendant Slocum, in anticipation of any proposition being accepted and consummated, ordered to be purchased for him in the market of the City of New-York 2,000 shares of the stock of the other said three companies, or any number of shares of said stock, with expectation of its being enhanced in value, or with any other expectation, or that when said offer was rejected, said Slocum ordered so much of the stock as had been purchased to be sold. And the said defendant, Slocum, expressly denies that he has had any knowledge of the pendency of any proposal from the said Executive Committee, or any member thereof of the character mentioned in the complaint at any time, or that he has ever purchased at any time any stock of the three other companies expecting to profit therefrom by the consummation of any arrangement between the said Merchants' Union Express Company and the said other three companies.

SUPREME COURT.

STEPHEN P. WATERBURY vs. ELMORE P. ROSS et al.

Evidence of Charles P. Thayer, duly sworn by D. P. Ingraham, Jr., Referee, and examined by Mr. Brady, on behalf of the plaintiff.

1. Q.—State your occupation.
A.—I am General Agent for the United States Express Company.
2. Q.—And have been for how long?
A.—For a number of years.
3. Q.—Have you any other occupation?
A.—No. Sir.
4. Q.—Do you know the last witness, Mr. Bookstaver?
A.—I do.
5. Q.—For how long have you known him?
A. For about two years.
6. Q. Do you also know Mr. Nathan Thayer?
A. I do.
7. Q. Do you know the firm of Bookstaver, Thayer & Slosson?
A.—Yes, sir.
8. Q. Have you been subpœnaed, as a witness, to give a deposition in this case in the Supreme Court, of Stephen P. Waterbury *vs.* Elmore P. Ross and others?
A. I have.
9. Q. When did you first know of the organization of the Merchants' Union Express Company?
A. They commenced their business some time last Fall; I do not know the exact month; I knew the Company from the start.
10. Q. Did you know of the circumstances attending its organization, and primary distribution of stock?
A. I did not.
11. Q.—Do you know either of these defendants?
A.—I know Gen. Slocum only.
12. Q.—What do you know of any arrangement of which he was a party in regard to the purchase of some stock of the old express companies? State it in detail, if you please.
A.—On the 24th day of last May, Henry W. Slocum, D. Bookstaver and Nathan Thayer, called at my house in Brooklyn, and a general conversation was had concerning the Merchants' Union Express and the old express companies; various matters were discussed regarding the prospects of the success of the Merchants' Union Express, and it was agreed by all present that the chances were that it would not succeed; Gen. Slocum was very anxious to make some arrangement whereby he could make some money; he admitted at the time that "their losses were frightful;" I think those were the words he used; we were there some two or three hours, and talked a great deal; I cannot state all that was said, but that was the drift of it; nothing definite was done at that time, but we concluded to meet again; the General said "we all understand this matter and what we want;" I offered to buy some stock for the General.
13. Q.—Stock of the old companies?
A.—Yes, Sir, if he thought that it was advisable to do so; I was willing to make any arrangement with him whereby he could make money and we could make money; he took the matter under consideration, and was to meet me again within a day or two, which he did on the following Sunday.
14. Q.—In that first conversation did he say anything about this additional call on the stockholders?
A.—I think that he did; I am not certain, but I think that the subject was broached; it had not been decided at that time that they would make a call—they were talking of making it; he said they had got to make another call or else stop their business; the subject was discussed, and what effect the call would have upon the stock, and the probability of its being paid.
15. Q.—Where was the interview on Sunday?
A.—He met me at my house; Mr. Nathan Thayer went to General Slocum's house the following Sunday, and and General Slocum came down with him to my house; he was then on his way to Auburn to attend a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Merchants' Union.
16. Q.—What occurred there?
A.—He gave me an order to buy two thousand shares of the old express stocks; one thousand shares to be purchased the following Monday morning—the next morning—and one thousand shares upon his telegraphing me from Auburn to buy; he then asked me for pen and ink and paper, which I furnished him with, and he drew up a written contract, which I signed, to buy one thousand shares, the price not to exceed seventy cents, and one thousand shares, the price not to exceed eighty, and to carry the same for him ninety days if necessary; this contract he took with him.
17. Q.—Who signed it?
A.—I did, myself. And we agreed upon a form of telegram which he was to send me from Auburn, where this call was to be discussed. The meeting was called at Auburn for the purpose of discussing whether they would make the call or not.
18. Q.—Did he so state to you?
A.—He so stated at that time, and that he had theretofore been in favor of making the call, because, as he told me, he mistrusted that the other members of the Executive Committee were in consultation with the old express companies for the purpose of winding up the Merchants' Union Express, for the purpose of making something out of it, and he was dissatisfied because they had not taken him in with them—they had ruled him out, as it were; that he had taken such a decided stand in favor of a call, that he would not dare get up in the Board and openly advocate the not making of the call, but that he would vote against making a call if the others did.
19. Q.—You stated that you agreed upon a form of telegram?
A.—Yes, sir. [producing telegram;] and this is a copy.* I gave him these names in the telegram because we had a young man in the office by the name of W. P. Sleight. Of course, if he should send a dispatch of that kind, it was desirable that I should get it immediately, and this name was fixed upon that I might receive it at once.
20. Q.—When did you receive the telegram from him?
A.—He was to send me this telegram if they decided not to make a call; they decided to make a call, and he did not wish the other shares bought, consequently did not telegraph from Auburn.
21. Q.—In whose handwriting is that paper?
A.—In Gen. Slocum's.
22. Q.—It was left with you as a form of a message?
A.—Yes, sir. If I received a message of that kind, I was to buy another thousand shares. He retained a copy for himself.
23. Q.—Is this the form of telegram [referring to paper marked "No 1, July 1, 1867, D. P. I., Jr., Referee,"] that you were to receive?
A.—It is.
24. Q.—What further, if anything, occurred in regard to the purchase of this stock?
A.—I subsequently saw the General after his return from Auburn, and gave him verbal notice of the purchase. I gave the order to buy one thousand shares, according to my contract, on Monday A. M., May 27. I wrote to Gen. Slocum at Auburn same day, and gave him notice of the purchase.
25. Q.—Did you receive any telegram at any time?
A.—I received one from Cleveland some days afterward; it left Cleveland on the 6th day of June.
26. Q.—Before you purchased any more stock?
A.—I never purchased but the thousand shares; he was to telegraph from Cleveland.
27. Q.—Upon what subject?
A.—Upon the same subject, whether I should buy another thousand shares, or sell the thousand shares that I had bought. This telegram [referring to No. 1] does not correspond with that which I was to receive from Auburn. In a subsequent conversation he told me that he would telegraph, so that I would understand whether the call was decided on or not at the general meeting of trustees, which was to be held at Cleveland.
28. Q.—The Executive Committee at Auburn not having decided the question?
A.—They decided to leave it with the trustees—so I was informed.
29. Q.—Is that the telegram that you received from Cleveland [referring to paper marked "No. 2, July 1, 1867, D. P. I., Jr., Referee."]
A.—It is. He told me that he would telegraph something in that form, that I might know—that "there would be another issue of Governments," or something like that. There was no written cipher or key.
30. Q.—Did you see the General after the reception of that last telegram?
A.—Yes, Sir.
31. Q.—Did you sell?
A.—I did; I sold 500 shares on the receipt of that telegram; the General did not call upon me when he came back from Cleveland, and I wrote him a letter, of which I have a copy, stating that I had sold 500 shares of the Adams Express stock, as per his order, but that I had not given any order to sell the American on account of the price having fallen; I do not remember exactly what I stated, but that was the effect, but that the price had advanced since, and I wanted an answer immediately whether I should sell it or not; I copied this letter into my letter book, and it was delivered to him personally; he gave the boy a reply, but did not sign it, stating, "I will see you this evening, or to-morrow." I have the reply.
32. Q.—Did the General see you after that?
A.—He did. He called at my house.
33. Q.—What took place?
A.—He stated that there was a misunderstanding; he did not suppose that he was to stand the loss on the stock. There was a loss on the 500 shares that we sold. He told me that he would see me every day or two. On the 24th of June he called at my office and told me to have the rest of it sold. He gave me a verbal order to have it sold, and I gave the order, and it was sold.
34. Q.—Did you see the General after this second sale?
A.—No, Sir; he has never called on me since. It turns out that there is a profit in the transaction which is at his disposal; I am disposed to carry out my contract just as I agreed to do.
35. Q.—When Gen. Slocum spoke to you about some arrangement which was to be made with the old companies, out of which he was to be left, did he tell you anything about the nature of the arrangement, or by whom it was proposed, either specifically or in very general terms?
A.—I will state that in this arrangement that I made with him, when I purchased this stock for him, he was to control Gen. John A. Green; he told me that he could and that he would; that all that Green desired was to make some money out of it; that he had fifteen thousand dollars in a bank here, and could go in and buy stock of the old Express Companies on a margin besides.
36. Q.—Did he say who the persons were who were engaged in trying to make this arrangement with the old companies?
A.—He stated that Ross and Backus and Beardslee had all been in conversation, and that they had rather ruled the General out; that was what made all this trouble.
37. Q.—With whom had they been in consultation?
A. With parties connected with the old Express Companies—with the Directors. He stated that Ross thought that they ought to stop—that 25 per cent. was all that they had any right to take out of the stockholders. He took that view of it; he thought that it was an honest, fair thing up to 25 per cent., but to ask the stockholders to pay in anything more than that he thought was a little too much.
38. Q. Did he say anything else upon that subject?
A. No, sir.
39. Q. When Gen. Slocum stated that the losses of the Merchants' Union Company were frightful, did he say anything about the Trustees in that connection?
A. He stated that the Trustees, outside of the Executive Committee, had never known anything about their true condition, and that they would be amazed at their losses.

CHARLES P. THAYER.

EX. No. 1, JULY 1, 1867, D. P. I., JR., REF.

W. P. Sleight, No. 82 Broadway:

Your wife will be at the Hudson River Depot on Saturday morning. JAMES SLEIGHT.

The above means buy.

EX. No. 2, JULY 1, 1867, D. P. I., JR., REF.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 6, 1867.

W. P. Sleight, No. 82 Broadway:

Another issue of bonds will be made. Governments must fall. Sell. JAMES SLEIGHT.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, July 2, 1867.

The receipts of the principal kinds of produce since our last have been 25 bbls. Ashes, 4,599 bbls. Flour, 1,734 bbls. and 550 bags Corn Meal, 61,958 bushels Corn, 21,581 bushels Oats, 269 pkgs. Lard, 80 pkgs. Beef, 1,650 bbls. Petroleum, 847 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Are in fair demand at $8 75 for Pots and $13 (nominally) for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been less active but quite firm, including Java at 24c.@25c.; Maracaibo, 17½c.@18½c.; Laguayra, 17c.@18c.; Rio, 14¾c.@19½c.; St. Domingo, 15¾c.@16c., in gold, ₱ lb. The week's receipts of Rio Coffee have been 26,564 bags; sales of do., 36,469 bags, the latter including, according to Messrs. WM. SCOTT & SONS, "1,595 per *North America*, 4,100 per *Sea Nymphe*, 1,315 per *Sharston*, 3,400 per *Pollux*, 4,500 per *Iser*, 4,000 per *Canton*, 4,500 per *Minnanueth*, 4,288 per *Diana*, 1,250 balance per *Savanen*, 2,002 per *Azelia*, 1,496 per *Thesalia*, 1,000 per *Mary Bond*, 700 (Santos) per *Merrimac*, 1,817 per *Milly*, and 2,400 per *Nuova Fama*, to arrive. On speculation, 5,000 per *Bremerin*, and 2,930 to arrive per *Beatrice*, have also been taken. The market closes quiet, at our improved quotations." Stock of all kinds in first hands here to-day, 86,450 bags, including of Rio and Santos, 58,519 bags; of Java, equal to 8,158 bags; of Maracaibo, 875 bags; of Laguayra, 9,628 bags; of St. Domingo and of all other descriptions, equal to 9,270. Stock of Rio in the country: Baltimore, 32,500 bags; Philadelphia, 5,500 bags; New-York, 58,519 bags. Grand total, 96,519 bags.

COTTON—Has been in less request and heavy to-day. Middling grades closed at 26c.@27½c. ₱ lb., on sales and resales of 1,200 bales, against receipts of 4,436 bales.

Movements in Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	4,618
Receipts last week	6,760
Receipts preceding week	8,648
Receipts since Jan. 1, 1867	575,193
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1866	603,750
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1867	667,394
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1866	511,630
Exports week ending to-day	10,492
Exports since Jan. 1	315,835
Exports since Sept. 1	434,308
Exports year ending Dec. 31, 1866	381,094
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1866	495,309
Estimated stock on hand here	85,000

Movements in Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

Receipts at all the shipping ports of the United States from the close of the war, May 1, 1865, to Sept. 1, 1866	2,571,040
Receipts at all the ports from Sept. 1, 1866, to latest mail dates	1,814,000
Exports from all the ports since Sept. 1, 1866	1,441,000
Estimated stock on hand at all the ports at latest mail dates	230,000

FISH—Have been less active at about former prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been quite heavy to-day, and prices have again declined 20c.@35c. ₱ bbl. Sales have been reported since our last of 5,350 bbls., including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western at $6 65@$8 25; very poor to good Extra State at $8 40@$9 85; good to choice do. do. at $9 85 @$11; round-hoop Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping brands, at $9 90@$11 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

Superfine State and Western	$6 65	@$8 25
Extra State	8 40	@11 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	8 45	@13 50
Extra Ohio, round-hoop, ship'g brands.	9 90	@11 00
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands.	11 10	@13 75
Extra Genesee	11 00	@13 75
Common to choice extra Missouri	12 80	@17 25

Southern Flour continues dull and declining; sales have been reported of 550 bbls. at $9 40@$11 30 for ordinary to fair extra, and $11 35@$15 75 for fair to very choice extra do. ₱ bbl. Canadian Flour rules quiet at $10 90@$14 for extra ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in fair request, at from $6 40@$8 75 for inferior to very choice ₱ bbl.; sales 470 bbls. Corn Meal continues in moderate demand, at $5 70@$5 75 for Jersey; $5 50 for City, $5 75 for Baltimore, and $6@$6 10 for Brandywine and Fairfax, ₱ bbl.; sales 950 bbls. Of California and Oregon Flour sales were reported of 850 bbls. and sacks, at $11 25@$14 ₱ bbl. of 196 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has been depressed and quoted lower again to-day. The demand has been very moderate. Sales have been confined to 29,000 bushels, including No. 1 Spring at $2 45; No. 2 do. do. at $2@$2 20; new White Georgia at $3 35; new Amber do. on private terms; and White California at $2 80@$2 90, per bushel. Corn has been in fair demand, partly to fill freight engagements, at firm prices for sound parcels. Sales have been reported since our last of 67,000 bushels at $1 05@$1 10 for common to very handsome new Mixed Western; 89c.@$1 04 for unsound and damp; $1 12 for old do., and $1 05@$1 12 for White and Yellow Western and Southern, ₱ bushel. Rye continues inactive at $1 25@$1 35 for Western, and $1 50 for State, ₱ bushel. Barley is altogether nominal. Barley Malt continues neglected. Oats continue in limited supply and request, including New Western at from 73c.@84½c. for the whole range; State at 84½c.@85½c., ₱ bushel; sales 45,000 bushels.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been in moderate request at former prices.

HAY—North River bale is in moderate request at 90c.@95c. for shipping, poor to choice, and $1 10@$1 30 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw rules very dull at 90c.@$1 15 ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are in less demand, including New at 30c.@65c.; Old at 20c.@40c., and Foreign at 40c.@75c. ₱ lb.

HIDES—Are firm, but not in as much request.

LEATHER—Sole is active, and prices favor sellers.

LIME—Is steady but quiet.

MOLASSES—Continues quiet, including Porto Rico at 53c.@70c.; Cuba at 36c.@56c.; English Island, 54c.@56c. ₱ gallon. Stock, 16,587 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Have been in moderate demand, including Spirits Turpentine at 59c.@61c. ₱ gallon; Crude do. at $4 75; Resin at $3 37@$8 50 ₱ 280 lbs.; Tar at $3 50@$4 50; Pitch, $4@$4 12½ ₱ bbl.

OILS—Have been inactive, including Crude Whale at 70c.; Bleached Whale, 78c.@80c.; Crude Sperm at $2 25; Unbleached do. at $2 45@$2 50; Lard Oil at 90c.@$1 15; Red Oil at 55c.@65c.; Linseed Oil at $1 32½@$1 40 for English and American, ₱ gallon.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET WEEK ENDING JULY 1.—*Sperm*—The market is very quiet, and we have but one transaction to report, of 118 bbls. for manufacture, on private terms. *Whale*—Has been in request for export, and sales were made here of 500 bbls. Northern, on private terms, and at Edgartown 1,200 bbls. Northern, delivered in New-York, also on private terms.

Imports of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States:

	Bbls. Sperm.	Bbls. Whale.	Lbs. Bone.
From Jan. 1 to July 1, 1867..	15,939	62,179	696,200
Same time last year	15,535	46,790	593,550
Exports for the week ending July 1, 1867	....	....	....
Previously	11,636	9,994	274.400
From Jan 1. to date	11,636	9,994	274,400
Same time last year	2,200	348	356,050

[*Whalemen's Shipping List.*

PETROLEUM—Is in request, and is held more firm at 14½c.@15c. for Crude; 9c. for do., in bulk; 21c.@25c. for ordinary to prime Refined in bond, and 35c.@37c. for Refined, free, ₱ gallon.

PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales in Providence last week: 5,000 pieces, 56x60, 7½c., light weight; 5,000 do., 56x60, 7¾c.; 8,000 do., 60x64, 8⅞c.; 4,000 do., 64x64, 8⅞c., common; 5,000 do., 64x64, 8½c.; 41,000 do., 64x64, 9c., first class. Total, 69,000 pieces.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate supply and fair demand to-day, at rather firmer prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 4,750 bbls., in lots, at $21@$21 25 for new Western Mess, closing at $21 20, cash and regular way; $20 25@$20 50 for one-year-old Mess, in small lots; $18 12@$18 50 for Prime, and $21@$21 12 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are in less demand at 8½c.@9¾c. for dry salted and sweet pickled Shoulders, and 12c.@13½c. for Hams, ₱ lb.; sales 190 pkgs. Bacon is in request at 12½c. for Short Clear and 12¼c. for Long Clear, 11¼c. for Short Rib, 10⅞c. for Cumberland Cut, ₱ lb.; sales 310 boxes. Lard is dull and lower; sales have been reported since our last of 775 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11½c.@12⅛c., and small lots of choice kettle-rendered at 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues in demand at $18@$24 for very poor to choice Plain Mess; $24@$28 for Extra do.; sales have been reported of 165 bbls. Tierce Beef continues dull and nominal. Beef Hams continue inactive at $38@$40 ₱ bbl.; sales 125 bbls. Butter has been in moderate demand at 14c.@30c. for poor to choice State; 12c.@22c. for inferior to prime Western, ₱ lb. Cheese is in limited request at 7c.@15½c. ₱ lb.

NEW CROP BUTTER.

Fresh Pail Butter, ₱ lb	.20	@30
State, Firkins, Yellow, ₱ lb	.26	@28
State, Firkins, Light Colored, ₱ lb	.20	@25
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Yellow, ₱ lb	.20	@28
State, Half-firkin Tubs, Light Colored, ₱ lb	.14	@18
State, Welsh Tubs, ₱ lb	.18	@24
Western, Firkins, Yellow, ₱ lb	.18	@22
Western, Tubs, Yellow, ₱ lb	.18	@20
Western, Ordinary, ₱ lb	.13	@16

CHEESE.

Factory Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	.15	@15½
Factory Dairies, fair, ₱ lb	.14	@15
Farm Dairies, Extra, ₱ lb	.13	@14
Farm Dairies, fair, ₱ lb	.10	@13
Skimmed Cheese, ₱ lb	.7	@ 9

SEEDS—Have been inactive and unsettled.

SUGARS—Have been less freely dealt in, but quoted very firm; sales since our last 980 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 10½c.@12½c., and 170 boxes Havana, part at 11¼c.@12½c., ₱ lb. Refined Sugars continue in fair request at from 13½c.@16⅝c. ₱ lb. Stock of Sugars in New-York, 64,487 hhds., 27,962 bags and 34 946 boxes, against 82,346 hhds., 100,475 bags and 84,056 boxes same time last year. Messrs. STUART now quote their Refined Sugars thus: Best Crushed, 16¾c.; Granulated, 16¾c.; Ground, 16¾c.; White A, 15¾c., and Yellow C, 15c., cash, ₱ lb.

STEARINE—Sales 49,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@13c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales 167,000 lbs. at 11¾c.@11¾c.; also 66,000 lbs. Grease at 8½c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Has been in brisk request. Light sorts are a shade easier to buy. Sales since our last 743 hhds. Kentucky at 4½c.@15c. ₱ lb. Messrs. H. BADER & SON, in their circular for July 1, notice the heavy sales of Kentucky Tobacco in June, amounting to 5,500 hhds. on, however, an easier range of prices for other than the better sorts of heavy Clarksville under liberal receipts for the month. The following is a comparison of the arrivals in June of last year and this year:

	June, 1867.	June, 1866.
From the West, hhds	15,485	7,405
From New-Orleans, hhds	184	29
From Baltimore, hhds	311	515
From Virginia, hhds	1,592	575
Total hhds	17,572	8,524

	Hhds.		Hhds.
Stock July 1, 1867..	26,815	Stock July 1, 1865..	30,504
Stock July 1, 1866..	26,892	Stock July 1, 1864..	23,280

Quotations in Currency.

	Light Leaf.	Heavy Western and Clarksville.
Common Lugs	4c. @ 4½c.	5½c.@ 6½c.
Good Lugs	4¾c.@ 5½c.	7c. @ 8½c.
Common Leaf	5¾c.@ 6½c.	9c. @11½c.
Medium Leaf	7c. @ 9c.	9c. @11½c.
Good Leaf	9½c.@12c.	12c. @15c.
Fine Leaf	12½c.@13c.	16c. @18c.
Selections	14c. @15c.	19c. @20c.

"The receipts at the different breaks in Virginia have been of late very large, still containing only a limited quantity of desirable manufacturing and shipping Leaf, the prices for which are firmly maintained. The prospects of the next crop are reported as good. The arrivals of Virginia here were mostly in transitu, and for want of stock we have no sales of consequence to report. We continue our quotations: Common Lugs, 4c.@4½c.; Good Lugs, 5c.@6½c.; Common Leaf, 7½c.@9c.; Medium Leaf, 10c.@13c.; Good Leaf, 13½c.@16.; Fine and Select, 17c.@21c., ₱ lb. Seedleaf Tobacco was very active during the beginning of the month at fair prices, the principal business being for export; dealers showing a disposition to advance prices, and the later arrivals being of less desirable grades, shippers have not operated so freely of late. For home trade the demand is very limited, the high prices and scarcity of good old Wrappers has caused transactions in this branch to be only of a retail character. When our manufacturers are able to use the new crop, we may expect a revival of trade in this line. The sales were 2,000 cases 1866 Connecticut at 11½c.@12½c.@14c. for assorted lots; 15c.@25c. for wrappery lots. 400 cases 1865 Connecticut at 6½c.@7c.@8½c. 1,000 cases 1866 Ohio at 7¾c.@8½c.@9½c. for assorted lots; 13c.@20c. for wrappery lots. 500 cases old Ohio at 4½c.@5½c.@6½c. 350 cases Pennsylvania at 8½c.@9c.@10c@12c. for assorted; 16c.@32c. for fine old wrappers. 390 cases State at 7c.@7½c.@8c. for assorted new; 12½c.@16½c. for fine old assorted. There has been a fair demand at enhanced prices for fine old Havana Fillers. Several lots of new crops Fillers and Wrappers have come to market, but as yet without purchasers, it being considered too early for our use. The arrivals are large but mostly for transhipment to Europe. The sales are 1,800 bales for consumption within our quotations, and 250 bales for export at 7½c.@10½c. ₱ lb., gold, in bond. We quote: Poor and Medium 60c.@70c.; Good, 75c.@85c.; Fine, 90c.@$1 05. Of Yara, about 175 bales were taken, mostly II cuts, at 90c.@95c.; the latter price was obtained for a very fine lot II cuts imported from Europe. Of this sort there is hardly any left in the market. Manufactured Tobacco continues inactive, although the inquiries for good conditioned lots are on the increase. The receipts thus far, however, do not yet offer much inducements for purchasers to enter the market. We continue our quotations of last month: Black Work—Common, 25c.@30c.; Good, 40c.@55c.; Fine, 60c.@70c., tax paid. Bright Work—Common, 25c.@40c.; Good, 45c.@75c.; Fine, 80c @$1 25, tax paid. Black Work—Common, 8c.@12c.; Good, 14c.@17c., in bond; Fine, 20c.@25c., nominal. Bright Work—Medium, 15c.@40c.; Good and Fine, 50c.@85c., nominal.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported since our last of 750 bbls. Western at from 37c.@41c., in bond, ₱ gallon. Market firmer.

WOOL—The business in this line during the past month Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING notice thus: "The Wool market has continued depressed and inactive for the past month. Domestic Fleece Wool has been selling at former rates, in consequence of the very light stock of the old clip, and not offering a sufficient selection. Pulled Wools have met with but a moderate demand at slightly reduced rates. The stock has been increasing. There is but little doing in the interior, notwithstanding the new clip is represented as being better grown Wool, also superior in condition to the previous one; the prices in Ohio ruling from 40c. to 50c., which is, in fact, more than 10c. ₱ lb. below last year's rates, when the condition of the Wool was likewise inferior. These facts indicate plainer than words can express, that our woolen industry is really suffering without perceiving the particularly great benefits hoped for by a high and so-called protective tariff. Texas Wool is coming in moderately and selling at former rates, or at a slight decline. California low qualities have met with a readier sale than the medium and finer grades. The stock, however, continues rather light. Foreign fine Wools—Cape and Mestiza have been slowly disposed of to a fair extent at partially better prices. There is not a sufficient stock of old Wool in the event of business moving more briskly, or reviving even temporarily. The new Wool at the same time costing much higher than the old imports, a further improvement may occur. Foreign Medium Wools are salable at very low prices only. Foreign Low Wools for carpets have met with less inquiry, which has caused a decline of 1c.@2c. ₱ lb. Low priced filling Wools are wanted. From Europe the Wool Fair of Breslau is reported as 12 to 18 ₱ cent. higher than that of last year. The Wool is said to be much improved in growth and superior in condition. This advance is chiefly on high-bred Silesian fine wools. A slight improvement on the very low prices of Cape and Mestiza in England and Belgium has also taken place lately. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1866 were 59,526 bales, 36,713,112 lbs.; the imports of Wool into New-York from Jan. 1 to May 25, 1867, were 20,285 bales, 9,960,324 lbs; the imports of Wool into New-York for the month ending June 22, 1867, were 4,303 bales, 2,498,892 lbs.

Prices Current in New-York for Domestic Wool.

	Cents per lb.
New-York, Michigan and Vermont.	
Choice Saxony fleece	57@60
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	50@53
and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	46@48
Common fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania and Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	70@73
Saxony fleece	
Full blood fleece	55@60
½ and ¾ blood fleece	
Native and ¼ fleece	47@50
Common fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Indiana.	
Saxony fleece	50@54
Full blood fleece	
½ and ¾ blood fleece	44@48
Native and ¼ fleece	
Common fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri and Tennessee.	
Washed fleeces	47@50
Unwashed fleeces	30@36
Southern unwashed fleece	26@35
Southern unwashed fleece, burry	16@20
Texas.	
Washed fleece	35@40
Unwashed fleece	22@32
Unwashed fleece, burry	14@20
California.	
Washed fleece	42@50
Unwashed fleece, fine	24@34
Unwashed fleece, medium	
Unwashed fleece, coarse	18@22
Unwashed burry, coarse	12@20
Pulled fine	38@42
Pulled medium	33@35
Pulled common	26@30
Pulled Wool.	
New-York City, extra	46@50
New-York City, super	40@43
New-York City, No. 1	32@33
New-York City, No. 2	13@16
Country, extra	50@60
Country, super	42@50
Country, No. 1	35@40
Country, No. 2	15@18
Lambs	36@43
Western limed pulled	30@35
Southern limed pulled	28@31
Tub Washed	46@50

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool there were taken 900 bales Cotton at ¼d. by sailing vessel, and 5-16d. by steamer, ₱ lb.; 7,500 bushels Corn at 4d. by sail, ₱ bushel; 400 bbls. Pork at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 300 tierces Lard, &c., at 17s. 6d.@20s.; 100 tons Wood at 15s.; 250 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. For London, 8,000 bushels Peas at 6d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 bbls. Resin at 2s.; 80 tierces Lard at 17s. 6d.; 300 tons Oil Cake at 15s.; 100 hhds. Tobacco at 27s. 6d. For Rotterdam, an Italian bark on private terms. For Lisbon, a British bark, with staves, on private terms.

MUSICAL.

CHICKERING & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT
PIANO-FORTES.
WAREROOMS NO. 652 BROADWAY.

THE WEBER PIANO-FORTE is called the best instrument made by all the leading musicians of this City and elsewhere. It is pronounced by the National Piano-forte Association, after a trial in their rooms with the first manufactures of this country, eminently the *best Piano in America*, and used by the Conservato of Music and other high music schools altogether, because of their immense power, equality, sweetness and brilliancy of tone, elastic touch and great durability. Warerooms No. 429 Broome-st., near Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES.—JENNYS & SON, SUCCESSORS to L. P. Cummings, manufacturers of pianos, Nos. 233 and 235 East 21st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., New-York, would respectfully announce to the public that the great improvement, both in the construction and finish of their instruments, justly places them in the very foremost rank, while they are offered at prices much lower than any other of equal quality. Dealers and others would do well to examine them before making their selections. Each instrument fully warranted five years. A few second-hand pianos at low prices.

WATERS' PIANO-FORTES—GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT.—Melodeons, parlor, church, gem and cabinet organs, the best manufactured; warranted for six years. Second-hand pianos, melodeons, and organs at great bargains, from $25 to $200. Any of the above instruments to let and rent applied if purchased; monthly installments received for the same. Old pianos taken in exchange; cash paid for the same. Pianos tuned and repaired. Illustrated catalogues sent to any address. Manufactory and warerooms No. 481 Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & CO.

SINGING BOYS WANTED FOR THE CHOIR of Trinity Church; they will receive thorough instruction and be advanced to salaries according to merit; no interference with school duties; salaries from $50 to $200. Apply to Mr. MESSITER, Organist, No. 36 Liberty-st., from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily. There is now a vacancy for a superior boy soprano, capable of taking solos.

GOLD MEDAL, STAR AND CROWN SCALE PIANOS, in elegant double, round, carved rosewood cases; unsurpassed for delicacy of touch, purity and brilliancy of tone, at reasonable prices, by T. H. CHAMBERS, 8th-st., corner of 4th-av., opposite Cooper Institute.

PIANO-FORTES.—NINETEEN SECOND-hand pianos, of various makes, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 652 Broadway. Pianos to rent.

40 SECOND-HAND PIANOS FROM $70 TO $300. Also new pianos and organs to let, and sold on installments. L. P. CUMMINGS, No. 8 Union-square.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

S. W. BENEDICT,
REAL ESTATE AND LOAN BROKER,
OFFICE NO. 10 PINE-ST.
FIRST-CLASS CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.
MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE IN VARIOUS AMOUNTS.

FOR SALE—FIVE LOTS ON THE SOUTHEAST corner 5th-av. and 59th-sts., directly fronting the grand entrance to the Central Park, which is to be finished with elegant gateways, fountains, &c. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY IN THE lower part of the City, for stores; also lots on 5th-av., 49th-st. and 9th-av., for sale. J. JAY SIMONSON, No. 74 Broadway, Room No. 3.

$70,000 IN CASH.—CITY REAL ESTATE and lands to exchange for a stock of merchandise. Address HITCHCOCK & JOHNSON, No. 182 Broadway.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP.—2 lots, 50x102 feet, on 78th-st., near entrance to Central Park. J. R. TERRY, 409 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

AN ELEGANT AND THOROUGHLY-built residence, with or without adjoining grounds, for sale, to settle an estate; house three stories, attic and basement, 33 feet wide, (double;) has every convenience, in fine order, and in one of the best neighborhoods in Brooklyn. To examine property, which is unoccupied, apply at No. 191 President-st., Brooklyn; for terms, to E. R. KELLOGG, Executor, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE, corner of Second-place and Henry-st., Brooklyn, convenient to the cars and ferries; house 34 feet; three stories and basement; in fine order. To examine house, apply at No. 18 Second-place; for terms, to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 64 Cedar-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

WATERLOO-PLACE.
FOR SALE,
One of the most pleasant locations in Monmouth County, N. J., near Long Branch. This place, comprising 23 acres of choice land, in a high state of cultivation, together with an island of sedge of 15 acres, and 1,000 bushels of oysters now growing, is situated on the South Shrewsbury River, in full view of the Atlantic Ocean, and near Jumping Point, where a bridge is about being erected to intersect the Long Branch and Sea Shore Railroad, distant from railroad one mile. The improvements consist of a large two-story house, 14 rooms, well shaded, good cellar, carriage-house, barn, icehouse, &c. A quantity of young fruit trees, such as apples, pears, peaches and plums. For information apply to IRA SMITH, Jr., No. 368 Broadway, or address S. S. WYCKOFF, Port Washington, Monmouth County, N. J.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS COUNTRY RESIDENCE at Poughkeepsie, about 1½ miles south of the city, fronting on the Hudson River, adjoining Prof. Morse's country seat; large brick house; all modern improvements; in perfect order; suitable for Winter and Summer; two cottages for gardener and coachman; fine stable; icehouse, filled; suitable barns, sheds, &c.; all built about seven years since; 43 acres of good land, handsomely laid out with choice varieties of fruit, shade and ornamental trees; drives and walks; trees planted some 16 years, and in fine condition; the view of the Hudson and the surrounding country is unsurpassed. Immediate possession will be given and terms made to suit. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-street, New-York. OR, If not sold within a few weeks, will be to let, furnished, to a private family for a term of years.

TO CAPITALISTS AND SPECULATORS—For sale 20,000 acres in West Virginia, in various size tracts; some of it has immense quantities of coal and iron ore, other portions are heavily timbered, and said to be as rich grazing land as can be found, and near one of the finest settlements in West Virginia; the tracts have recently been examined by a competent and reliable person, who will explain to all bona fide applicants; it will be sold very low. Address CHAS. SHIPLEY, No. 17 St. Paul-st., Baltimore, Md., or Dr. MAT. WALLACE, at Mill Point, Pocahontas County, West Va., who will show the land to those wishing to purchase.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME FURNISHED country residence near Kingsbridge, 12 miles from the City and 45 minutes by Hudson River Railroad; the house contains about ten rooms, besides basement and kitchen; abundance of shade and fruit trees, fine water, garden, barn, and all requisite outbuildings; horses, carriage, buggies, sleigh, harness, robes, &c., all complete; location very healthy and desirable; price $15,000. Apply to J. HARRAL, No. 141 Chambers-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE COUNTRY residence at New-Rochelle, with about one acre of land; fruit and shade trees and a small barn; all in perfect order for immediate occupation; five minutes' walk from railroad station. Price $8,000. Apply to J. A. LAWRENCE, Continental Insurance Company, No. 102 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES AND farms, a great variety, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, for sale low. Also, country seats and houses to let for the season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 243 Broadway, New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE.—EASTCHESTER, WESTchester County, N. Y., 200 acres, with mansion and farm houses, barns, and all necessary outbuildings; situate about two miles from Williams Bridge; fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply at No. 170 William-st.

FOR SALE—ON STATEN ISLAND, IMMEDIATE possession, very pretty modern-built cottage, 10 rooms; lot 75x200 feet; opens on two avenues; near sea shore, schools and churches; price $5,000; terms to suit. Apply to A. JOURNEAY, No. 1 Pine-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY, an elegantly-furnished first-class house, with all modern improvements, pleasantly located in the best part of the city. Apply to JOSEPH MASON, No. 29 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—240 ACRES OF land near Jefferson City, Mo. J. R. TERRY, No. 409 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT—A NEW COUNTRY house on Erie Railway, ten miles. Apply to H. G. BELL, No. 19 Murray-st.

SUMMER RESORTS.

UNION HOTEL, SARATOGA.
POPULAR PRICES.
Superior accommodations for families and gentlemen. Board $4 per day; $25 per week. Baggage-master and omnibus at station on arrival of trains. Address LELAND BROTHERS, or S. LELAND & CO., Metropolitan Hotel, New-York.

OCEAN HOUSE,
NEWPORT, R. I.,
Is now open for the reception of guests.
JOSEPH B. WEAVER.
JUNE 27, 1867.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, OCEANPORT, NEAR LONG BRANCH, N. J.—This delightful Summer resort having been newly furnished throughout, is now open, and in point of location and healthfulness is unsurpassed. It is of easy access to the ocean for sea-bathing, &c. As there is no bar, all the quiet of a private family will be secured to the guests. For board, apply on the premises, or to M. DOWNS, No. 76 5th-av.

SUMMER RESORTS—EAGLE HOTEL, Patchogue, Long Island, is prepared for the entertainment of boarders for the season. Fishing, bathing, rowing or sailing, in either fresh or salt water; good stable accommodations and pleasant drives; cars leave Hunter's Point or South Ferry for Medford daily at 9 A. M. or 3 P. M. Address AUSTIN ROE, Proprietor.

ORIENT POINT HOUSE, L. I.—NOW open, beautifully located on the north point of Long Island, fronting on the Sound and Bay; bathing, fishing, &c.; terms moderate. Steamer *River Queen*, from Pier No. 26 East River, at 5 o'clock P. M., stopping at the house. Send for circular. M. B. PARSONS & CO.

CLIFFORD HOUSE.—SPLENDID SEA bathing, rowing, sailing, fishing, drives, groves; board $10 to $15 per week; one mile from Keyport, N. J.; steamboat *Matteawan* leaves Barclay-st. at 4 P. M.; fare 40 cents. Apply at No. 176 Bleecker-st., or at the hotel.

WATCH HILL HOUSE, RHODE ISLAND, formerly kept by Capt. Nash, now by S. H. Burger, is now open for guests. Place easy of access by boat or rail. For health, bathing and extensive views, unequaled.

TEMPLE GROVE HOTEL, SARATOGA, N. Y.—Superior inducements to families and transient guests. Under the management of M. T. SEYMOUR. Baggagemaster and omnibuses at depot.

POWELTON HOUSE, NEWBURGH, N. Y.—This first-class house will be opened June 29 for the season. Terms reasonable. H. BLAKE, Proprietor.

PETTIPAUG HOUSE, ESSEX, ON THE Connecticut River, 6 miles from the Sound. Terms moderate. Address M. A. CUMMINGS for circular.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 26 East 21st-st., old No. 32,
will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Miss A. will be at home on and after Sept. 1. All letters addressed as above will be promptly attended to.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 19.
Address, until Sept. 15, Lenox, Mass., or as above.

LITCHFIELD INSTITUTE FOR BOYS,
LITCHFIELD, CONN.
REFERENCES IN NEW-YORK:
Prof. Wm. G. Peck, Hon. L. R. Woodruff, Rev. Thomas E. Vermilyea, D. D., Jared Linsley, M. D. For circulars, address GEO. W. MASON, Litchfield, Conn.

MRS. WM. STUART APPLETON,
RYE, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.
English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, will open Monday, Sept. 16.
Address for circulars, Rye, New-York.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE—AN INstitution for a thorough and conscientious education of the highest order at a moderate cost. Course of study both academic and collegiate. Whole expenses of board and tuition, $150 for half-yearly session. Early definite applications have preference in rooms. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

MR. VAN NORMAN'S ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 5 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen Sept. 26; for full information see circular. Address as above.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S FRENCH AND English Boarding and Day School, No. 101 East 38th-st., corner of Park-av., will be reopened for the ensuing year on the 19th of September.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A boarding-school for boys. The next term will commence April 15. For circulars, apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

JACKSON INSTITUTE, DANBURY, Conn.—A family school for boys under fourteen years of age. Rev. F. J. JACKSON, A. M., Principal.

TEACHERS.

AUTUMN ORDERS FOR TEACHERS are coming in.—Those expecting to change through "*American School Institute*," should apply now. Application Forms sent when required. All who want Teachers can be suited. Send for TEACHERS' BULLETIN. J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary, 430 Broome-st.

A TEACHER HIGHLY EDUCATED, OF large experience, with best City and other references, desires a position as governess in a refined family only. Address Miss C., Station D.

TEACHERS.—ALL DESIRABLE OPENINGS for TEACHERS, by addressing the "*National Teachers' Institute, No. 332 Broadway, New-York.*"

NOTARIAL COMMISSION FOR NEW-YORK County wanted at a fair price. Apply to "INDEX," Box No. 104 *Times* Office. All communications confidential.

TO LET.

A MOST DESIRABLE STORE TO LET—No. 41 Park-row, first floor and basement: fronting and opening both upon Park-row and Nassau-st.; a fine location for insurance, banking or other business. Inquire on the premises of O. JUDD & CO.

A BROADWAY STORE TO LET.—NO. 245; five floors, 25x114½ feet each, let together or singly; with 12½x25 feet floors, hatchway [and entrance on Murray-st. Inquire of ORANGE JUDD & CO., No. 41 Park-row.

TO LET—IN THE NEW-YORK HERALD Building, Broadway and Ann-st.,
Broadway store.
Ann-st. store.
Offices on 3d and 4th floors, suitable for lawyers, &c.
Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

STEAM POWER NEAR BROADWAY. Very fine large rooms, with extra light and any amount of power. Inquire on the premises, 53 and 55 Prince-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SEASON, HOUSE FURnished and stable ready for immediate occupancy; situated directly on the shore of Long Island Sound; location unsurpassed; eminently healthy; boating, bathing and fishing excellent; distant from this City one hour by New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Address K., Box No. 4,616 Post-office, New-York.

TO LET—THE SPLENDID FURNISHED COUNtry seat "Cragdon," at East Chester, near depot, forty-five minutes from the City, with garden, stabling, fine lawns, views, &c.; icehouse full; a fine, healthy location. Apply at No. 192 Broadway, from 11 to 12 o'clock, or at No. 147 East 27th-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

AT OYSTER BAY—A BEAUTIFUL SWISS Cottage to let; 14 rooms, all modern improvements, fine outbuildings, about four acres choice land, shade trees, good fishing, boating and bathing; easy of access; first-class society, and desirable in every particular. S. DINGEE & CO., No. 9 Pine-st.

TO LET AT HELL GATE—A DESIRABLE furnished residence, (12 rooms,) with outbuildings, in good order; 3 acres of land in lawn; orchard in bearing and garden planted. Apply to J. S. POLHEMUS, No. 59 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO LET—A GENTLEMAN WHO IS COMPELLED to be absent would let his residence on Castleton Hill, Staten Island, with horses, carriage, cow, &c., for Summer, at $175 a month. Apply to VANCLEEF, No. 15 Wall-st., third story.

TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, THE BASEment and two lofts of the new and substantial brick building Nos. 112 and 114 Wooster-st., 50x100 feet; well lighted; suitable for any manufacturing business. Apply to BRUNER & MOORE, Nos. 75 and 77 King-st.

TO LET—THE BEAUTIFUL HOUSE AND grounds, (75 acres,) late of F. W. Edmonds, Esq., half a mile from Bronxville Depot on Harlem Railroad, and near to depot on New-Haven Railroad. Inquire of GEORGE B. BUTLER, at A. T. Stewart & Co.'s.

TO LET—WITHOUT BOARD, TO A SINGLE gentleman, by a private family, a large room on second floor, nicely furnished; terms $5 per week; references given and required. Address No. 55 West 10th-st.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS OR LIGHT MANUfacturing purposes, four buildings on Mission-place, next to corner of North-st. Apply to CARPENTER on premises, or to RUFUS D. CASE, No. 161 Wall-st.

A FURNISHED COTTAGE, CONTAINING 11 rooms, to let, at Rockaway, L. I.; barn and icehouse on the grounds. Apply to Gilbert Manufacturing Company, No. 12 Cortlandt-st.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS AT moderate prices without board. No. 110 East 22d-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN THE COUNTRY, ABOUT AN hour from Wall-st., and near depot, a comfortable dwelling with at least half an acre of land, at a yearly rent of about $600. Address F. L., Box No. 1,866, New-York Post-office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTY-EIGHTH-ST., FIRST BROWNSTONE house west 8th-av.—A private family will accommodate a few gentlemen, or gentleman and wife, with delightful rooms; all modern conveniences, home comforts, &c.

NO. 186 SECOND-AV.—ROOM TO LET TO ONE gentleman; has all the modern improvements; location good; dinner at 6. Apply as above, between 11th and 12th sts.

BOARD—FOR A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR single gentlemen, at No. 76 West 19th-st., (new No. 106;) well-furnished rooms and good table; or rooms to gentlemen without board.

BOARD ON MURRAY HILL, BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—The entire second floor, elegantly furnished; unexceptionable references given and required. Address Box No. 2,112 New-York Post-office.

TO LET—ON UNION-SQUARE, A SUITE OF two or three elegant furnished rooms suitable for a small family, or a gentleman and lady; board if desired; references exchanged. At No. 40 East 14th-st.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, TO MARRIED OR single, two pleasant large front rooms; private family; good house, home and location. Apply at No. 175 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

$6 PER WEEK AND UPWARD FOR board, with single room, at Dupont House, Hudson-st., near Laight. Board by day, $1 50; also lodgings by night or week.

SUITE OF SECOND FLOOR ROOMS with board for a family or single gentlemen. No. 5 Gramercy Park.

COUNTRY BOARD.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—BY A GENtleman and wife, two young men, babe and nurse; would require three rooms in a pleasant location, with pleasant grounds; about one hour from the City, and near depot. Address T., Box No. 5,847 Post-office, New-York, stating name, place and terms. Best of reference given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.—ONE OR TWO FAMIlies can find board for the Summer on a farm at Mr. N. CHATFIELD'S, Jr. Cornwall, Orange County, N.Y. Reference is made for particulars to Mr. T. P. Cummings, No. 50 Howard-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BORD FOR SIX ADULTS AT a private house; no other boarders; 30 miles from New-York per New-Haven Railroad; good salt water bathing, &c.; terms $10 and $12 per week. Address L. J. S., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD—AT MAPLE GROVE, Oceanport, near Long Branch, large airy rooms, fine shade, with all home comforts, stabling, &c. Address P. E. SEARING, Eatontown, N. J.

COUNTRY BOARD—TWO GENTLEMEN CAN obtain a pleasant room at Staten Island; location convenient and pleasant; family private. Address B., Box No. 3,382 New-York Post-office.

COUNTRY BOARD—IN THE SUBURBS OF A pleasant, healthy village, one hour by cars from City, three minutes' walk from depot; location elegant. Address A., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

SUMMER BOARD—AT RYE, N. Y., DISTANT from City by New-Haven Railroad one hour, by trains leaving nearly every hour; communication by boat daily direct from the premises; house on high ground close to the shore; fine bathing, boating and fishing; location unequaled; a few airy and comfortable rooms can be secured for the Summer by immediate application to Mrs. E. C. COFFIN, No. 102 14th-st., near 4th-av., New-York; at Waterside, Rye; or to W. C. GARDNER, No. 43 White-st., New-York. Steamer *John Romer* leaves foot of Catharine-st. at 4 P. M., foot of 34th-st. at 4:10 daily, direct for the place.

A PRIVATE FAMILY LIVING NEAR Katonah, Westchester County, will let for the Summer three or four large, airy rooms, with board, to first-class boarders; a family wishing to keep horse and carriage can be accommodated; location unsurpassed; abundance of fruit on the place; references given and required. For particulars address Box No. 24 Post-office, Katonah, or Mrs. VREDENBURGH, No. 76 East 29th-st., New-York.

STORM KING HOUSE—CORNWALL, ON the Hudson—This beautifully situated private boarding place is now open for boarders for the season at moderate rates. For further particulars inquire of A. J. RAE, No. 132 Broadway, New-York, or of C. L. MATHER, Custom-house, New-York, or address B. R. KING, Cornwall Landing, N. Y.

FACTORYVILLE, S. I., FIVE MINUTES from landing, a small family of adults or two or three single gentlemen can find pleasant accommodation and good board on reasonable terms. Apply at Post-office, Factoryville, S. I., or of JOHN M. BURNET, No. 54 William-st., New-York.

AT PORT CHESTER, WESTCHESTER County, N. Y., 26 miles by New-Haven Railroad, a private family can accommodate a few boarders for the Summer. Healthy location, fine shade and fruit trees, and stabling for horses; five minutes' walk from depot. Terms moderate.

ONE OR TWO FAMILIES HAVING their own servants and horses can have board for the Summer at a farmhouse, having a fine surrounding country, 1½ miles from Mt. Kisco Station, Harlem Railroad. Apply to, or address as above, SAMUEL H. KNAPP.

A LADY HAVING A HANDSOME RESIdence near Peekskill, with beautiful lawns and plenty of shade, boating and fishing; would accommodate two small families with suites of rooms. Address Mrs. H. F. R., Shrub Oaks Post-office, Westchester County, N. Y., or ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

SUMMER BOARD AT GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.—Two or three families can obtain first-class accommodations at one of the finest places in this healthful and attractive town. Address Box No. 27 Post-office, Great Barrington, Mass.

BOARD WANTED FOR THE SEASON—Within 20 miles of the City, for self and wife, near depot, with good table and airy room. Address, giving full particulars, Box No. 1,349 New-York Post-office.

BOARD WANTED IN THE COUNTRY by a family, within two hours of the City, on Hudson River preferred. Address B., Box No. 381 New-York Post-office, stating location and terms.

TWO FAMILIES CAN HAVE BOARD for the Summer at a farmhouse about half mile from the Hudson River; terms moderate. Address Mrs. A. P. WOOLSEY, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

FURNITURE.

ESTABLISHED 1844.
SPRINGMEYER BROS.
LATE J. H. BELTER & CO.
FINE ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BEDSTEADS.
PATENT ROSEWOOD BUREAUS,
(one lock controlling four drawers.)
Also, Rosewood, Black Walnut and Oak Library, Dining and Bedroom Furniture.
No. 722 Broadway, New-York.
Factory, 3d-av., corner of 76th-st.

PERSONAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED DO HEREBY summon FRIEDRICH PASTOR, carpenter, who is supposed to be deceased or missing in America, or his nearest of kin, to appear at Berlin, in the house of the late Mr. Hendrik Pastor, his father, Potsdamerstrasse, No. 5, or at the Vormundschafts-Gericht at Berlin, for receiving his patrimony.
THE HEIRESSES OF THE LATE MR. HENDRIK PASTOR.

E. V.—MANY THANKS. ONE DAY LATER would have proved fatal.

FILLEBROWN'S INFALLIBLE NEURALGIA AND SICK HEADACHE CURE. Sold by druggists. Depot, No. 72 Murray-st., New-York.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1867.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
14th-st. and Irving-place.
THIS AFTERNOON, commencing at 2 o'clock, MATINEE.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, IMPERIAL JAPANESE TROUP.

WALLACK'S THEATRE,
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THE BELLES OF SHANDON. Characters by Dan Bryant and company.

BROADWAY THEATRE.
Broadway, near Broome-st.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, OLIVER TWIST. Miss Lucille Western as Nancy Sykes.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7¾ o'clock, an original and grand spectacular Drama, entitled THE BLACK CROOK.

BOWERY THEATRE.
Bowery, between Bayard and Canal sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 7 o'clock, MAZEPPA. Miss Kate Fisher as Mazeppa.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, PERFECTION. Leading characters by Mr. and Mrs. Gomersal.

BARNUM'S NEW MUSEUM.
Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
THIS AFTERNOON at 2½, and EVENING at 8, THE SONS OF FREEDOM. A LARGE COLLECTION OF LIVING WILD ANIMALS. 300,000 CURIOSITIES.

BANVARD'S MUSEUM.
Corner of Broadway and 30th-st.
THIS AFTERNOON at 3, PANORAMA OF THE MISSISSIPPI. EVENING at 8 o'clock, LE AUBERGISTE.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.
Corner 23d-st. and 4th-av.
THIS DAY AND EVENING, ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PICTURES and SCULPTURES, by living Artists.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE.
No. 600 Broadway.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

TERRACE GARDEN.
3d-av., between 58th and 59th-sts.
THIS EVENING, commencing at 8 o'clock, THEODORE THOMAS' POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.

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Five copies	$8
Ten copies	$15

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H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

We have dispatches to last evening by Ocean Telegraph.

The London papers comment with great severity upon the murder of MAXIMILIAN by the Mexicans.

NAPOLEON's speech on awarding the prizes at the Paris Exhibition is ridiculed by several of the London papers.

The Emperor of France has decorated several American gentlemen who have been connected with the Exhibition.

The Fenians in Ireland still keep up their secret meetings for the purpose of drilling, and several parties have been arrested for this offence by the Police.

The steamship *Ville de Paris*, from Havre June 22, arrived at this port last evening. We are indebted to the Purser, Mr. FIELDING, for the delivery of papers.

GENERAL.

The Surratt trial was continued yesterday. Mr. BRADLEY called attention to the personalities exchanged on the previous day between Dr. MCMILLAN, a witness, and Mr. MERRICK. The Judge rebuked the witness for the remarks which he made, but at the same time said that if counsel persisted in "badgering" witnesses, it was to be expected that they would defend themselves. The direct examination of Dr. MCMILLAN having been resumed, he gave further particulars regarding SURRATT's flight to Europe. Among other things, the prisoner told witness how he had been concealed in Canada by Confederate agents after the assassination, while United States detectives were searching for him. He admitted that the original plan was to abduct President LINCOLN, but that BOOTH changed it, and wrote for him (SURRATT,) who was in Canada, to come on to Washington, as prompt action was required. The witness was cross-examined at considerable length. Paymaster BARTON, of the U. S. steamer *Swatara*, testified in regard to SURRATT being brought on board ship a prisoner at Alexandria, Egypt. Capt. WERMERSKIRCH related the particulars of the arrest of Mrs. SURRATT and the people at her house on the night of April 17. H. B. ST. MARIE was examined, and testified to discovering SURRATT in the Papal Zouaves in Egypt. SURRATT told him that he escaped from Washington on the night of the assassination disguised as an Englishman. Several other witnesses were examined briefly, but nothing new elicited from them. In consequence of the illness of Judge FISHER the Court adjourned early. Counsel for the prosecution announced that he would probably close the testimony in behalf of the Government to-day. As Judge FISHER was passing from the Court-room, Mr. BRADLEY, Sr., accosted him, and some hard words passed between them relative to some ruling of the Judge. Mr. BRADLEY said but for the illness of the Judge he would thrash him, whereupon the Judge disclaimed immunity on that account. The disputants were about to come to blows, when an officer of the Court interfered and forced Judge FISHER into the Marshal's room. Mr. BRADLEY, Jr., here came upon the scene, when the Judge grappled him, and a scuffle ensued. They were speedily separated by the bystanders, and Judge FISHER went home.

Gen. SHERMAN, in a dispatch to Gen. HANCOCK, referring to Indian affairs, says that the troops must not remain longer on the defensive, but that depredating Indians must be followed up and attacked on all possible occasions. Col. PATRICK, Indian agent for certain tribes of Sioux, Cheyennes and Arapahoes, reports that he has succeeded in gathering about 1,000 of them together and exacting a promise from them that they will remain neutral henceforth. Other bands are joining these peaceful ones, and when all are congregated their number will be about 4,000. In consideration of their remaining quiet they are to be subsisted by the Government. Col. PARKER thinks they will keep their promises provided they are not disturbed.

LOCAL.

Decrees of divorce were granted by the Supreme Court yesterday in the two actions entitled MARY C. SNYDER *vs.* ANDREW B. SNYDER, and MARGARET A. STONE *vs.* WM. M. STONE. In the latter case the divorce is from bed and board, on the ground of neglect, cruelty, &c., and by the terms of the decree the plaintiff is to have the custody of her children—the father to have leave to visit them occasionally.

At the Court of General Sessions yesterday eleven cases were disposed of by Judge RUSSEL. Three prisoners were sentenced to the State Prison, two to the Penitentiary, and one to the House of Refuge; five were remanded for sentence, one discharged under suspension of judgment, and one discharged unconditionally. Mr. ROBERT C. HUTCHINGS represented the People.

A motion in the Merchants' Union Express Company case was argued yesterday in the Supreme Court before Judge BARNARD. The Court decided to vacate the order of injunction made on the 1st inst., by Judge MORGAN, of Syracuse, and directed that the examination of the defendants be commenced in this City, before a referee, on Monday next.

Dr. HARRIS, Registrar of Vital Statistics, yesterday, in accordance with the custom, sent an interesting letter to the Board of Health on topics of interest to the public.

At the Commencement at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y., yesterday, fourteen students graduated. The usual orations were delivered and degrees conferred.

Breadstuffs were lightly dealt in yesterday. Flour and wheat [illegible] declined materially. Provisions were in pretty fair demand, especially Pork, which was firmer. Lard was lower. Cotton was heavy and drooping, under the unfavorable foreign news. Groceries were less active. Freights were rather brisk.

The Military Governors and the Reconstruction Law.

Whatever else it may do, or leave undone, Congress will certainly pass some bill explaining and perfecting the Reconstruction law of last session. If it is to accomplish its purpose—or any useful purpose—that law must be precise in its provisions and be carried out with uniformity in the several districts. This fact was recognized by the Military Commanders themselves, in applying to the President for instructions as to the meaning of the law; and he took only the usual course in referring that application to the Attorney-General, and in sending his opinion for the "information" of the parties concerned.

Congress is not satisfied with the scope and contents of that opinion. In its judgment, the law is misconstrued and its intent defeated. Let it, then, pass a bill putting the provisions of the law beyond dispute. As it stands, the execution of this, as of all other laws, devolves upon the President. Nor is it easy to see how any bill can be passed which will release him from that duty. It will not do to insist, as some do insist, that the Military Governors either are, or ought to be, practically irresponsible to the President in the execution of the Reconstruction Law. Instead of that, no public trusts were ever created in this Government which so absolutely required the most rigid supervision of its Executive head. The very fact that the Reconstruction Law is the most extraordinary law ever passed by Congress, adds, in the same extraordinary degree, to the Presidential obligation, to see it faithfully and rightfully executed. The same extreme public necessity which constrained Congress, holds the constitutional executor of its will all the more closely to his regular duty. It is bad enough that Congress has been compelled to adopt desperate means against a deadly evil. But far worse will it be if those means are so mismanaged as to fail of their purpose, and impose the necessity of repeated renewal or of a succession of mere makeshifts consuming invaluable time, and, after all, ending probably in confusion, worse confounded.

To reëstablish constitutional government over the South we have been forced to set aside, for a time, the fundamental maxims of republican government and some of the most sacred bulwarks of Anglo-Saxon liberty, founded in the most ancient times, older than Congress, older than Parliament itself—portions of the citadel of freedom for which our progenitors struggled for centuries after the heptarchy, and to secure which kings have been deposed, dynasties been changed, and the blood of innumerable martyrs has been shed. It will hereafter be judged to be a great crime of the Rebellion that it compelled us to disturb these venerable foundations. All loyal men will share in that crime if they do not see to it that this disturbance shall be as brief as possible. This brevity will be determined, first of all by the rapidity and completeness with which the Reconstruction law is made to do its work. It is the *efficiency* of the law alone that can compensate for the reproach and burden of its existence.

To give this great measure the speedy and thorough efficiency required, it is supremely important that its execution should be consistent and steady. There can be no such consistency and steadiness if, as is claimed, the Military Governors are to follow each his own fancy or judgment, without being subject to a common regulator. We have already seen the most different uses made of their power by different Governors—in one district kicks, in another caresses—here fair, manly dealing, there the waywardness of the weak old nurse, who beats the child till it cries, and then beats it because it cries. Our Southern correspondence has made it perfectly manifest that there is a great inequality in the Southern States in respect to the rapidity and degree with which the spirit of loyalty and Union has returned to their people. They not only differ, but differ very differently from what their character and antecedents would have led us to expect. Tennessee, instead of being very forward, is very backward, while South Carolina and Mississippi, instead of obstinately holding back, are in the very first ranks of progress.

It is high time that all such anomalies should be corrected by the enforcement of uniform regulations and a systematic policy, under the prescription of Congress and the guidance of a single hand. Enough has been developed to make it certain that the Reconstruction Law needs only this to accomplish its end completely. It has been made clear that the South desires no more war, that her only future object is quiet and security, and that, accordingly, she has given up, at one and the same time, Slavery and rebellion forever. In their effort to get back into the Union, the Southern people have, in the main, displayed a constant purpose, a good faith, a self-reliance and a power of adaptation that have proved that dear-bought experience has not been lost upon them.

The general testimony of all intelligent and impartial observers proves that the South is disposed to accept and abide by the Reconstruction Law, in the meaning and spirit which Congress intended to give it. They accept the conditions it was designed to embody, and will perform the duties it was intended to impose. Nor have they evinced any disposition to be technical in their construction of its terms, or even to accept and insist upon the technicalities interposed by the Attorney-General on their behalf. Let Congress remove all ground for cavil—put into clear and unmistakable language what it intended to enact and what it still intends to insist upon—and neither the President nor anybody else will have the power, even if he has the wish, to arrest or retard the beneficent work it was designed to accomplish.

Neglected Sources of Revenue.

The Comptroller, in his annual report to the Board of Supervisors, calls attention to the returns made by the clerks of the various Civil Courts of fees, &c., which for the past year amounted only to $50, $182, $80. The Comptroller thinks there should be an increase of revenue from this source, and that it would be well for the Board of Supervisors to look into the matter.

It is generally supposed that if the Supervisors take the Comptroller's advice they will see some very strange things. The immense business done in the Supreme Court and County Clerk's office yields to the county but $12,000 per annum. Some of the City District Courts, which do a very large business, return about $40 per month in fees. The Corporation Attorneys were in the habit of making returns to about the same amount; but the present incumbent of the office swells his to $300 and $400 per month, although he is not doing more business than his predecessors. The fact appears to be that there is no check whatever upon these officials, and that their returns are made up to suit themselves.

Legislative Corruption.

We have more than once asserted that votes of members of our State Legislature, as well as of our Common Council, are bought and sold habitually. Other persons, and among them a correspondent of the *Tribune*, in some letters last Winter, have reiterated these statements in the most distinct and explicit terms. Attempts are constantly made to break the force of these assertions by the plea that they are vague and not specific.

The *Tribune* correspondent already referred to meets this cavil by a letter to the Editor of the TIMES, in which he details the distinct and specific acts of bribery, by which a favorable report was obtained in the State Senate from one of its Committees, for a bill allowing an increase in the rates of fare on the New-York Central Railroad. He gives the names of the Senators, the price for which they agreed to make the report, and the sums of money paid to each one, for concurring in it. His statements are as distinct and specific as language can make them.

We publish the letter—but we omit the names of the Senators involved,—not because we have any doubt of the truth of the statements made in regard to each one of them, but simply because they, with their confederates, have so framed the laws as to render it impossible to *prove* their truth in a court of justice. If the law would compel witnesses whom we might summon, to testify to facts within their knowledge,—if it did not actually render them liable to the State Prison for thus testifying,—we should publish the names of the men implicated in this infamy, and hold them up to the contempt and scorn of the people they have betrayed. Their names are in our possession, as are also the names of the men who could prove every word that is here asserted of them. But these men could only testify at the risk of being themselves arraigned and punished; and they would, of course, consult their own security by refusing to give their evidence.

But the letter, even as it stands, will carry to the public a conviction of the importance, the absolute necessity, of making effectual provision against this gigantic evil. The case here narrated is but one of hundreds. *Bribery has come to be the rule,—it is the regular way, and the only way, in which bills of great money value to corporations or individuals are passed in our State Legislature and in our Common Council.* And there is scarcely a man who has ever had occasion to seek the passage of such bills who does not know this to be the fact.

We commend this matter to the attention of the Constitutional Convention. We may, hereafter, if the public good shall require it, publish the names of the public officers involved in this and other transactions of a similar kind. For the present we withhold them.

Tribunals of Commerce—A Movement for their Establishment Here.

If the State Convention has not already overburdened itself with work, it may find something suggestive in the recent champagne suit brought by the Government to discover the "market value" of wines at the place of their manufacture, and to recover revenue losses on what the prosecution held to be fraudulent invoices.

The Convention, at all events, may as well be forewarned. A memorial, supported by an influential deputation of importers, will next week be sent to Albany, praying the Convention to inquire into the expediency of establishing a Tribunal of Commerce for New-York City. The memorial, which is now in course of preparation, will represent that such a tribunal has long been the subject of consideration by the mercantile community here, and that the vast dimensions to which the commerce of New-York has grown since the termination of the war, has given increased and practical interest to the question.

The advocates of the proposed reform, as we interpret their views, are not desirous to work out their theory exactly by any precedent established in other commercial communities. The new Court, they think, might be organized on the principle of the commercial tribunals of France and North Germany, or it might take the form of a Court of Equity or of "Arbitration."

There is no question that in the countries named, Tribunals of Commerce have been, measurably, a success, after a trial extending over a good many years. But that would not prove that they are either a necessity, or that they could be worked successfully here. The French Tribunals of Commerce are composed of three merchants selected by the Chamber of Commerce; the senior member acting as President. Without any disparagement to the experience, the worth and the mercantile standing of the gentlemen composing the New-York Chamber of Commerce, we should doubt whether such a selection of Judges could be made from their number as would inspire general confidence, looking to the nicety of many legal points which would necessarily have to be dealt with in reaching a just decision upon given cases. Even if we accept the principle that merchants ought to preside in such trials as this champagne case, where merchants are the defendants—discarding the services of a jury altogether—it would surely be of prime importance to see whether our Chambers of Commerce could supply a class of Judges who would inspire perfect confidence in their ability as well as in their integrity, and who would command the respect of learned counsel on either side. The latter point is one which, as everybody must see, would have to be thoroughly canvassed.

It may be true, as the advocates for commercial tribunals allege, that some of the Judges in our civil courts are not experts in the technicalities of the counting-room; that they may instruct a jury wrongly as to what constitutes a "market value," and may be unable to distinguish in all cases between a legal invoice and one fraudulently made up. But any wrong instruction of that sort has, first of all, the corrective applied to it of the jury-box, in which a sharp, clear-sighted merchant, if he sits on the trial, can detect the judicial errors, or in any case can delay a decision just as in the champagne trial. Then, the ordinary civil Judge's ruling is reversible in a higher Court. Not so in the constitution either of the French or German Tribunals of Commerce. When the arbitrators or Judges there give a decision it is final. There may be some advantages in that, but there are also manifest disadvantages, as every one may see.

In Germany the attainments—whatever these may be—of the merchants constituting the Tribunals of Commerce are supplemented, by having a lawyer of good standing sit as presiding Judge. Perhaps that is part of the scheme outlined for adoption here. If so, it would, doubtless, obviate some of the objections to constituting a Court of laymen, however worthy and experienced in their own line of business, to sift and analyze questions in their legal as well as their equitable bearings. But we do not exactly see how such a presiding Judge, directing an intelligent jury, would not as readily reach a fair and equitable, and satisfactory decision, as by having two or three associates on the Bench and dispensing with a jury altogether. The subject, however, will bear inquiring into. Its discussion is one of deep and immediate interest to an important section of the community, and much light may be thrown upon it when it comes before the Constitutional Convention. Probably few persons have formed any decided conviction on the matter, and on that ground it may be acted upon all the more wisely at the proper time.

MINOR TOPICS.

We shall be curious to see what sort of a speech President JOHNSON will make at the reception of the Turkish Ambassador, who will soon report himself at Washington. We should fancy he would feel somewhat embarrassed after the speech he made the other day at the reception of the Ambassador of the Kingdom of Greece, which now stands forward as the avowed antagonist of the Empire of Turkey. The President assured the Hellenic representative of his profound sympathy, and the profound sympathy of the American people, in the struggle which has been begun between the Greek and the Turk, and he expressed the most earnest wishes for the success of a race which, in other times, had shed so much glory upon the world. He got quite warm and eloquent as he proceeded with his theme, and left no doubt upon any point, except how he would dare to face the Turkish Plenipotentiary after such an effort. We have no doubt that the resources of diplomacy will furnish something fit for the exigency, and we shall be curious to observe the success of the President on the very delicate occasion soon to arise.

If JUAREZ himself be not now speedily executed by the Mexicans for traitorous assumptions of authority, gross violations of the Mexican Constitution, and usurpation of the functions of the legitimate President, it will not be because such charges are without foundation, or because there are not many Mexicans eager to bring him to justice—we mean Mexican justice. JUAREZ has, during the last year and a half, been culpable in such ways as to furnish abundant grounds to bring him to judgment and execution, as soon as the laws can be asserted; and if the Constitutional President, ORTEGA, whom he now arbitrarily holds as a prisoner, do not yet administer to him the fate of MAXIMILIAN, it will probably be because he himself first falls as a victim.

As Gen. SHERIDAN has found it feasible to extend the time for registration in Louisiana, in accordance with the desire of the President, it appears all the more amazing that he should not have done so when the suggestion was first made, instead of writing the rude letter on the subject which he sent to Gen. GRANT. SHERIDAN would have lost nothing in anybody's opinion by such a course, while he would have gained the respect of some people whose respect is worth having.

The Mexicans have certainly nothing to display before the world in the shape of military glory in connection with the downfall of MAXIMILIAN and the Imperial power. In fact, the imbecility and inanity of Generals and people have been almost incredible. From the time of the landing of the French army until its departure—from the time that MAXIMILIAN took the field on his own account, until the day when he was treacherously betrayed—the Mexicans have done nothing at all memorable in the way of military or patriotic achievement. Puebla stood a siege of some months, but on the first serious attempt by the French it succumbed, while every other city and State gave in after some petty and miserable skirmishing. Precisely in proportion to their military and patriotic inanity have been their ferocity and bigotry when fortune gave them the opportunity to exercise these base qualities.

There are few persons who have ever been called on to testify in Court under a sharp cross-examination, who will not sympathize with MCMILLAN, the Surgeon of the ship on which SURRATT went to Europe, in resenting what he deemed the insults of counsel. It has come to be almost the universal practice of counsel to treat every opposing witness as a criminal, and to badger, bewilder and bully him, if possible, into discrepancies or contradictions of statement. This is not only not necessary for the purpose of eliciting the truth, but it often defeats that end altogether. Nobody can tell a story so clearly under such a bombardment of abuse, as in cool and calm temper; and nervous persons are far more likely to be so bewildered by it as really to forget half their story, and contradict themselves unwittingly in the other half, than they are to be made accurate and reliable. Such cross-examinations are justifiable only when there is good reason to suspect the witness of swearing falsely. But so much latitude is allowed by our courts that they are becoming the general rule—applicable to all cases and all witnesses alike.

We understand that Gen. BUTLER goes to Washington with the fixed determination to force the impeachment question upon Congress at its present session. How far he will be sustained by his associates remains to be seen. Several of those who favor the measure itself will hesitate, we think, to press it at this Summer session. And we deem it quite certain that even if the House should send to the Senate a bill of impeachment, that body would not enter upon its trial before the regular session. The country and the great body of the Republican Party are opposed to anything of the sort.

The ferry-boat people seem to have a keen sense of the ludicrous, and relish a good joke better than most mortals. Those well-known Williamsburgh boats, the *Commodore Perry*, the *Seneca* and the *Superior*, ran straight at each other on Monday morning, the day being clear, the river not crowded, no fog to trouble them. No whistles were blown, and the crash of the *Superior* into the *Perry* was "tremendous," sweeping clear the latter's decks of everything "on each side up to the cabin doors." A wild "panic" drove the mass of jarred passengers headlong to the after part of the *Perry*, and she drifted helplessly for some time on the river; the *Seneca* had dodged the collision at the outset, and the *Superior*, after whacking the *Perry* in that style, quietly swung off to her slip, not stopping for ceremony. Our readers may say there is nothing humorous so far in this, and will ask "where the laugh comes in." It comes in here. "On the arrival of the *Perry* at her slip the ferry-masters, deck-hands, &c., had a good laugh over the matter, and it was decided to send her to the 'hospital' for repairs." So says the report, and that is the reason why we aver that ferry-boat people are gifted with a more exquisite sense of humor than the rest of us.

We have been hearing for some time of a grand plan organized by the liquor dealers of New-York and Brooklyn, to defy and resist the enforcement of the Excise Law on some particular day that should be appointed for the purpose. We had the announcement some weeks ago that the attempt was to be made upon a given Sunday, now long past; then it was postponed till another occasion; and latterly it has been proclaimed that the event was to take place on the 3d of July—that is to say, to-day. We therefore advise people to keep as cool as possible during the day and see what happens. And if nothing more important should occur than the rising and setting of the sun, and the ascent of the thermometer to 90° in the shade, we may consider that the weather is too hot for the liquor-dealers to indulge in muscular exercises.

In English papers we find advertisements of excursions to the Paris Exposition, arranged especially for mechanics,—not for pleasure but for business; in fact, to learn their own business. These excursions are urgently recommended on the ground that France is dangerously outstripping England in her own favorite field of mechanism, and that the Great Fair proves it. We find from statistics that the French shops are now supplying Great Britain with locomotives by hundreds every year, and so on with various wrought products, from engines down to pins. The show of the industry of other nations in Paris is but a foil, the better to set off that of France. In sending her artisans to the factories of France, England is remedying her suddenly-discovered inferiority in the wisest way. The fact itself would be incredible, did not the English themselves proclaim it.

That Tennessee is now tossed about in a frightful maelstrom of politics is daily more and more evident; and if serious dangers do not come to her before the August election, it will be an unlooked-for mercy. Already there is a dangerous conflict between Gov. BROWNLOW and the Conservative managers over the power of county courts to appoint officers to hold the State election. The former menaces the court officers with "punishment" if they make such appointments, and, what is more serious still, orders the militia to come to his aid. One merchant has just been killed, and "politics was the cause." We apprehend that this may be the token of bloody days to come. The advices of our correspondent show a bitterness of political feeling throughout the State, before unparalleled. Texas itself is not so turbulent to-day as Tennessee.

Some of the people who fancy themselves shrewd and economical advertisers, might take a lesson from Prunevieille & Co., who sold the pistol that burst when fired at the Czar. These gentlemen, addressing themselves to the various Paris papers, appeal to their "equity" to rectify their censures on the unlucky weapon. They proceed to say that BEREZOWSKI's pistol cost eight francs, his box of caps fifty centimes, and his bullets twenty-five; and, with an odd kind of injured innocence and virtuous indignation, they reproach the Pole with overloading the weapon, and so doing discredit to their wares, which are really of first quality, &c. Thus, for one day, Prunevieille & Co. were the best and cheapest advertised house in all Paris, their letter having a place of honor. We imagine, however, that the sense of "equity" must be keener in the Paris than it is in the New-York Editors.

The impious Mussulmans who indulge in intoxicating liquors notwithstanding the prohibition of wine by the Prophet, justify themselves by saying that only the juice of the grape was forbidden, and that not a word was said against the use of rum, gin or whisky. The same sort of interpretation of the Koran has just been made in regard to that injunction, (indirect, it is true, but none the less binding,) upon the Commander of the Faithful, not to adventure his person in the Kingdoms of the infidels. As he wished to visit Paris, it was found necessary to make an authoritative decision, that while the Sultan is abroad, the ground upon which he treads shall be considered as part and parcel of the sacred soil of his own Empire, and that it shall remain such until he returns to Constantinople. We think it will be agreed that this is as neat a glossary as anything that has ever been done in the way of Biblical exegesis by the astutest of Christian critics, or anything that has been done in the way of Constitutional elucidation by the sharpest of cotemporary American commentators. Mohammed doubtless thought he made the Koran pretty rigid in its terms, but it can be made to stretch like everything else in this age of India-rubber. It is worse than the Reconstruction Law.

The Brooklyn Common Council is taking steps to have the Nicolson pavement laid down in some of the streets of that city. New-York will soon be the only City where nothing better than old-fashioned, hard, noisy granite blocks are provided as pavement for its streets. Our authorities persist in laying down precisely the same pavement for light carriages as for heavy drays,—the same for Fifth-avenue as for Whitehall,—and the same now as were in use ten years ago. Is there no possible way in which, for some of the up-town avenues to Central Park at least, we can have the benefit of the improved styles of pavement that are in use in nearly all the other cities of the world?

The enormous price of the greater part of the books that are issued now-a-days by American publishers bears very hard upon those who attempt to keep pace with current literature. There are books daily issued at a dollar or a dollar and a half which do not contain as much reading as a single issue of the TIMES, and which do not require more than two or three sheets of paper of our size. English publishers are taking advantage of this state of things to introduce to this country exceedingly cheap editions of the standard works of British literature, and, as a consequence, the great interest and the great industry of manufacturing books among ourselves for our own reading public is on the decline. We assure our American publishers that thousands of people *do* take into account the difference between two dollars and one dollar, as well as the difference between a dollar and a half dollar. This used to be the great country for cheap books. We are sure our publishers could now do something to make it so again.

The fact that SPURGEON, the great sensational preacher of London, now preaches standing on one leg, will doubtless add immensely to his popularity. It ought to raise the price of tickets from a shilling to ten guineas, and compel the multitudes to climb on each other's heads instead of sitting on each other's knees as at present. It must be so very entertaining to see how he balances himself when he is preparing to go off in a flight of eloquence, how he manages to stamp his energetic foot at a forcible passage, how he changes his position as the movement of his discourse may require. It must be so instructive to watch his countenance as he suffers from the twinges of the gout which has rendered his foot unserviceable, and it must be so edifying to hear him scream, or to behold him suppress the scream, which nature must excite even in him as the distracted nerve shoots the experiences of his great toe into his great brain. To see a man preaching on one leg, while at the same time the devil of gout is tormenting the other, must certainly be a spectacle calculated to attract multitudes to church anywhere, and must be better even than the exhortations of a martyr while he is being burnt at the stake. Turning away, however, from such considerations, and viewing the matter from another point, we do not think that true religion would suffer much if Mr. SPURGEON were to refrain from preaching altogether, until, through temperance and mortification of the flesh, he clears the gout from his afflicted member, and can stand, like a respectable Roman poet, on both legs.

RECONSTRUCTION—WHAT WILL CONGRESS DO?

The Administration Obstructs Restoration—Mr. Stanbery and His Opinion—Gen. Sheridan—His Course in Louisiana—Congress Must Support Him.

THE BEECHES, Friday, June 28, 1867.

Congress is about to meet, and most people ask why and for what? It is well known the members did not desire or intend to meet without an imperative necessity. What is it? You have truly said in the TIMES that the country desires to see restoration as soon as possible, consistently with the general welfare. The President is certainly committed to that idea, in the strongest and most repeated expressions. I thought, if anything was beyond a question in the President's policy, it was his intense desire for immediate restoration. It was, then, with extreme surprise that I found the President and Cabinet taking obstructive measures. For, beyond all doubt, the raising of legal questions about the authority of the military commanders, and changing their plan of action, will delay the process of reconstruction. It may be fairly inferred that this was the intention of the President; for what are the relations of the President and the Attorney-General? Precisely that of client and attorney; no more or less. The attorney acts in the interest of his client, and the Attorney-General of the United States invariably acts in the interest of the Administration. When SHARKEY, JENKINS & Co., applied for their injunctions, the Attorney-General was prompt to reply to them, and made an able argument in favor of what—I said it was deemed heretical—that the political power of the Government was independent, and could not be restricted by the Supreme Court. This was sound doctrine, and uttered in favor of reconstruction by military means, which the Administration did not then oppose. Mr. STANBERY in the Supreme Court, and Mr. STANBERY giving an opinion to the President against military commanders, are two different people. Now, what do the Administration mean? If they desire to obstruct reconstruction by military means, why did they oppose the injunction of SHARKEY and JENKINS? If they do not desire to obstruct reconstruction by military means, why does Mr. JOHNSON ask and receive an elaborate opinion from the Attorney-General against the measures of Military Commanders? I should like to know that. But some friend of the Administration says, "You don't understand it. The President only desires to preserve the Constitution. This law makes a military despotism, and is dreadfully unconstitutional." This reminds me of MARK ANTONY's saying, "Brutus is an honorable man!" The Constitution is an honorable instrument, and we are honorable men, who, like the Vestal Virgins, watch over the sacred fires of the Constitution. When I hear such stuff as this I am reminded that when I first came to the Bar I defended a man who shot another on the Ohio River, over which Kentucky and Virginia had jurisdiction to low-water mark on the Ohio side. I proved incontestably that it was utterly unconstitutional to arrest and punish that man in Ohio. I was young then, and great was my surprise to hear the Judge calmly remark that perhaps that was all true, but usage had established the right of Courts in both States to take reciprocal jurisdiction. Now, if usage can do this, I rather think the American nation can do as much. I think it very likely that Mr. STANBERY's opinion is in many things right, for Mr. STANBERY is an able lawyer, and, as another eminent lawyer remarked, never looks at a question without a microscope. But a microscope is not applicable to this case. It takes a Munich telescope of enormous power to scan and comprehend the horizon of our public affairs. It is five years since I said in the TIMES that the war made a revolution. We got nothing at all by obstinately fighting that fact. The Constitution was not made to meet any of the political occurrences since 1860. The framers of the Constitution could not understand such doctrines as have been put forth by the rebels of the South and the Democratic Party of the North. But they did understand something of the depravity of human nature and the possibility of unknown and hideous crimes against the country. Hence, they made the war power of President and Congress practically omnipotent, and, after giving to Congress full power to legislate over all subjects of war and peace, gave them also power to pass all laws necessary and proper to those ends. I should like to know, when a portion of the people of this country have been four years in arms against it, whether any measure to subdue, regulate and reform that people, is not necessary and proper? Where, then, is the wisdom and common sense of frittering away, with legal quibbles and technicalities (supposing them to be entirely correct,) a political law for the restoration of the unity and harmony of the nation? What was the practical effect of the law? Gradually the leading minds of the South were becoming convinced that their best course was to reorganize and return under the law. The Generals (and they are able men) were gradually bringing order out of confusion. Registration was going on quietly. All the Generals expressly permitted all civil business and authority to go on as it was doing. The only serious exception is that of Gen. SHERIDAN in Louisiana. And why was that? SHERIDAN found a peculiar state of things in Louisiana. The Republicans were divided into two parties. The rebels were not merely rebels, but mobs, plunderers and murderers. There did the Mayor, MONROE, and the Police organize the mob, and rejoice in its results, which attacked a peaceful Convention—murdered its members—and in the sight and under the power of the President of the United States—went untouched and unpunished to this day! Mayor MONROE went on to Washington recently, and for aught that appears, was received with the same polite attentions with which the gracious President of this nation receives its enemies. Such was the state of things in Louisiana when Gen. PHIL SHERIDAN was put in command; and he was the right man in the right place. No mortal power could make SHERIDAN either a miserable rebel, a whining copperhead, or a fossilized conservative. The most gallant soldier on the field of battle was as patriotic as he was bold. He went to work to teach the Mayor and Judges and Governor, some lessons which it was exceedingly necessary they should learn for the health of the community. He did teach them, with rods. Now, the question is, whether his work shall all be undone? Whether Louisiana shall again be under the rule of such fellows as MONROE? Whether mobs and murder shall rage rampant in New-Orleans? Whether every loyal, patriotic man shall flee on peril of his life? I say no, and this is what Congress meets for; to teach the Attorney-General some law, and the rebels some decency, and remove the obstructions which the Administration would put in the way of speedy restoration. I hope Congress will do this; and do nothing else. We want no questions of Impeachment and Confiscation. We want no harsh measures of any kind. But we do want to make the measures of Congress effective to restoration.

A VETERAN OBSERVER.

Legislative Corruption—One Specific Case of Bribery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am not disposed to admit the force of your reasoning, nor do I acquiesce in the justness of your sarcasm, or the fitness of your illustration. I submit, with your leave, that my promised exposure of legislative bribery and corruption does not resemble either the act of the man who locked his stable door after his horse was stolen, or the remark to the man who had lost his horse, that thieves were thick around his barn.

It is not supposed that any of the persons who have violated the law prescribing the punishment for legislative bribery, whether in the Legislature or out, can be brought to justice. The statute making the man who buys a vote equally culpable with him who sells it, seems to have been framed in the interest of the scamps who infest the Capitol. It is nearly impossible to obtain proof sufficient to convict, under these circumstances, notwithstanding the fact that votes are constantly bought and sold, and their cost is just as well known at Albany as the price of Central Railroad stock. And in disclosing what I know, I had no idea of inciting proceedings against the culprits in a criminal Court. My notion was, that by making distinct and positive charges, and offering to furnish proof thereof, if opportunity was given me, future offences of this kind against the law would be rendered more difficult, and offenders, in the Legislature and out, would be deterred from plying their vocation, at least in the shameless and flagrant manner which has been such a public scandal in Albany for many years past. All this would be of no avail, if the Convention should provide against corruption hereafter; but, as you suppose, that in order to secure this result, "public sentiment must be aroused to the absolute necessity of reform," by the disclosures of the details of some of the legislative corruption so rife in Albany, I will act upon your suggestion.

It has been attempted to discredit the charges of legislative impurity by referring to the want of exactness and precision in the allegation; and honorable members of the Senate, who know a great deal better, and papers like the Albany *Journal*, which are equally well informed, have declared their conviction that all such imputations are without foundation. I propose now to supply this alleged defect. The charges of bribery and corruption shall be sufficiently direct and specific. I will name the bill for whose support money was paid, certain Senators who received the bribes, and the sums paid them. I don't suppose I can furnish legal evidence of all I may say, but if I shall be allowed to put my witnesses on the stand, I will give specific proof of all I assert, or they will either refuse to testify or commit perjury.

In the session of 1865, the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad applied to the Legislature for an increase of passenger fare. A bill to that effect was introduced in the Senate and referred to the Railroad Committee. Messrs. —— composed the Committee. It was well understood by the gentlemen having charge of the interests of the Central before the Legislature, that nothing could be done without money; and the object was to have the business transacted at the cheapest rate. The first thing was to get a favorable report from the Committee. Unanimity was desirable, but Mr. —— was a man of integrity and self-respect, and no one could approach him with a corrupt proposition. There was no special difficulty in dealing with the other members. They were all anxious to be corrupted, but they named an exorbitant figure. The first bargain was for reporting the bill. The original price was $24,000, but after some haggling the sum of $20,000 was agreed upon—$5,000 a piece for the four Senators who should concur in the report. Senator —— reported the bill, and ——, —— and —— agreed to the report. They were paid $5,000 each in greenbacks, and promised a like sum in addition, when the bill passed the Senate. —— became alarmed at some opposition to the bill among his constituents along the line of the road, and declined to carry out his bargain. He insisted, however, upon keeping the $5,000, inasmuch as that sum had been the stipulated price for his concurrence in the report. He finally returned it, but with great reluctance, and only upon a hint of the unpleasant consequences that would attend his refusal. But when the bill was before the Senate several other votes had been secured by the ordinary financial appliances, and still another was needed. Negotiations were opened with Senator ——, of ——, but his demands were extortionate, and it was determined at first to risk his opposition. He asked $25,000 for his vote—$10,000 in advance, and $15,000 when the bill should become a law. Several Senators, who had considerable sums depending upon the final passage of the bill in the Senate, insisted that his terms should be acceded to, and the sum of $10,000 was paid him in advance. The bill was ultimately vetoed by the Governor, so the remaining $15,000 was never forthcoming.

I can give an equally explicit and detailed account of the passage of the bill through the Assembly, and name some two score members who were paid from $250 to $1,000 apiece; but I have said enough to put a stop to further talk about vague charges and the absence of specific allegations.

A TRIBUNE CORRESPONDENT.

Dominion of Canada—Wreck of the North American.

MONTREAL, C. E., Tuesday, July 2.

Reports from every city, town and village in the Dominion agree in the unanimity and heartiness with which Confederation day was celebrated. No previous event in the history of the country called forth such universal rejoicings.

The following dispatch to H. and A. ALLAN has been received from Capt. SMITH, of the steamship *St. George:*

PORT AUBASQUE, Monday, July 1—1 P. M.

Called at Southport Anticosti; took on board passengers, troops and baggage from the *North American;* passengers all well; the steamer's compartment and engine room are uninjured, and she is only damaged in the afterhold; the keel drivers and carpenters are sanguine of getting her off; she is in a bed of sand with her head to the northwest, having shifted from her original position; a steamer is alongside with pumps and apparatus to assist in getting her off.

Tobacco Fair in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 2.

Another tobacco Fair took place to-day at the City Tobacco Warehouse, where thirteen premiums were offered by the Warehouse Company and dealers, ranging in value from $60 to $400. The attendance was large, and Virginia, West Virginia, Tennessee, Kentucky, Ohio, Illinois, Connecticut and Missouri competed for the prizes. The premiums were awarded to Missouri, Virginia, Kentucky and West Virginia. The first premium, a hogshead of bright wrappers, sold for $255 per 100 pounds, and the second premium of the same class for $270. Other hogsheads from $14 50 to $85.

Wreck of the Brig Annie D. Jordan—One Man Killed.

PORTLAND, Tuesday, July 2.

Brig *Annie D. Jordan*, Capt. PERKINS, from New-York for Belfast, went ashore about 3 o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst., on Portland Man Ledge, Georges Island. The brig went to pieces before the men left her. The crew were taken off by Capt. SAMUEL TRUSSELL. The Captain's wife and child were on board. The cook, an Englishman, was knocked into the hold by the sea and instantly killed.

Registration in Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Tuesday, July 2.

Seventy-three whites and two hundred and [illegible] colored registered to-day.

WASHINGTON.

AFFAIRS AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

Special Dispatches to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 2.

THE JULY SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Since yesterday great anxiety has prevailed here to ascertain whether there would be a quorum present in both Houses of Congress to-morrow. Up to this morning but ten or a dozen Senators had arrived, and a quorum in the Senate looked very doubtful. The President's friends have been confident all day that there would be no quorum in that body, and have been jubilant accordingly, but the arrivals by to-night's trains have changed the face of matters. Twenty-five Senators are now here, and half a dozen more certain to be here in the morning, as the list below will show. Eighty-six members of the House are now certainly here, and the number will reach a hundred in the morning, exclusive of several Democrats. Among the arrivals to-day are Speaker COLFAX; Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, and Woodbridge, of Vermont, of the Judiciary Committee; Judge Kelley, of Pennsylvania; Messrs. Spalding and Ashley, of Ohio; Allison, of Iowa, and many others. The following is a list of the Senators now in the city: Messrs. Fessenden and Morrill, of Maine; Cragin, of New-Hampshire; Edmunds, of Vermont; Sumner and Wilson, of Massachusetts; Anthony and Sprague, of Rhode Island; Morgan and Conkling, of New-York; Cattell and Frelinghuysen, of New-Jersey; Wade, of Ohio; Willey, of West Virginia; Howard and Chandler, of Michigan; Grimes and Harlan, of Iowa; Thayer and Tipton, of Nebraska; Henderson and Drake, of Missouri; Pomeroy and Ross, of Kansas; Fowler, of Tennessee—25. The following have telegraphed that they will arrive by the late trains to-night or in the morning: Nye, of Nevada; Ramsay, of Minnesota; Van Winkle, of West Virginia; Howe, of Wisconsin, Cameron, of Pennsylvania; and Trumbull, of Illinois. Which makes in all 31, or four more than a quorum. This does not include Ferry, of Connecticut, and Patterson, of New-Hampshire, who have not been heard from, but will undoubtedly be here. Morton, of Indiana, and Yates, of Illinois, are sick. Morrill, of Vermont, and Sherman, of Ohio, are in Europe. The only Democratic Senator now here is Patterson, of Tennessee. Reverdy Johnson is in New-York consulting an occulist with reference to his eyes, but will be here on Thursday. So a session may be regarded as a fixed fact, whether the Democrats come or not.

The majority of the Judiciary Committee, who are opposed to impeachment, will report to the House at this session that owing to the magnitude of the subject and the lack of time, they are not able to present their views, and will, of course, recommend that the subject be postponed until the next session. The minority, who favor impeachment, will, as I have heretofore stated, be prepared to submit a report embodying their views, which they will press for immediate action unless an agreement is had to adjourn until October for the purpose of considering this subject. As this is likely to be vigorously opposed, it is difficult to see how the House can avoid having an exciting discussion of the impeachment question.

Thus far the almost unanimous expression of members of Congress is for a very brief session and the consideration of but one thing, viz.: The Reconstruction Bill. Various plans of speedy action are suggested, and a caucus of the Republicans to-morrow night will probably be called to consider them. It is thought that the session may by this means be limited to twenty days, inclusive of the time necessary for overcoming a Presidential veto.

RECOGNITION OF GALLANT CONDUCT.

Upon the recommendation of Gen. SHERIDAN, the President has conferred the rank of Brevet Major-General of Volunteers upon LEWIS M. PECK, late Colonel of the One Hundred and Seventy-third New-York Volunteers. The brevet is awarded "for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Cedar Creek, Oct. 19, 1864." The One Hundred and Seventy-third Regiment was organized in Brooklyn.

To the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 2.

ANTIETAM NATIONAL CEMETERY.

The Committee of Arrangements for the dedication of Antietam National Cemetery, held a meeting recently in this city, and among other business transacted was the adoption of a resolution cordially inviting the President of the United States and his Cabinet, and the members of both houses of Congress to extend their sympathies and coöperation in the ceremony of the dedication. The Committee also made the necessary arrangements to extend an invitation in due time to the army and navy, and the Governors and Legislatures of the respective States, and others. The Dedication Committee instead of selecting a particular writer of the principal poem on the occasion, have concluded to throw open the theme to the poets of the country, with the request that they furnish poems of not less than two hundred lines each. None of the poems so furnished, excepting the successful one, will be made public without the consent of the authors.

NEW LIGHTHOUSE ON THE POTOMAC.

Official information is given by the Lighthouse Board that a screw-pile lighthouse has been erected at Upper Cedar Point, in the Potomac River, to take the place of the light vessel now stationed there. The light will be exhibited for the first time on the evening of the 20th of July, 1867. The illuminating apparatus is a fresnel lense of the fifth order, and can be seen whenever the lighthouse is open at the upper or lower bend in the river.

MILITARY OBSERVANCE OF THE FOURTH.

Major-Gens. SICKLES, SCHOFIELD and other commanders of the Southern Military Districts, have issued orders for the proper observance of the Fourth of July throughout their respective commands.

THE CASE OF FLOGGING AT FORT SEDGWICK.

Gen. GRANT has ordered an investigation to be made in regard to the case of a citizen being severely flogged by military order for the alleged offence of selling liquor to United States soldiers at Fort Sedgwick. Should the result of the inquiry warrant, a Court-martial will be ordered for the trial of the offender.

SOUTHERN MAIL SERVICE.

The Southern mail service, restored as before the war, went into operation yesterday, and includes about one thousand routes, and is as completely under contract with responsible parties as at any former time.

SEVERE HAIL STORM.

This morning, between 3 and 4 o'clock, two separate severe storms, accompanied by thunder, lightning, rain and hail, did much damage to property, unroofing houses, blowing down walls of buildings, uprooting trees and unmooring vessels in the harbor, and damaging some of them considerably. The crops in this section also suffered.

MEETING OF COLORED MEN IN ALEXANDRIA.

Dr. J. E. SNODGRASS, of New-York, addressed a meeting of colored Republicans at Alexandria, Va., last night. He was introduced by Judge UNDERWOOD as a native of the State who had suffered severely for the cause in the earlier days of its trials.

CHOLERA IN SICILY.

The following has been received at the Department of State:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, PALERMO, June 6, 1867.

Hon. Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State:

SIR: It is my painful duty to inform you that Asiatic cholera has again broken out in the southern side of Sicily. Within my Consular districts the points mostly attacked are Sculiana, the Mole of Girgenti, Sciacca and Licata, in the west, and Grotte and Caltanisseta, in the interior of the Province of Girgente. At this latter place it has raged very severely, carrying off from thirty to forty persons daily, in a population of about ten thousand. As the Mole of Girgente, otherwise called Porto Empediale, and Licata are two ports where most of our vessels touch at for ballast of brimstone previous to their coming to Palermo or Messina to complete their cargoes, it would be of great importance to have the above facts published in our principal shipping ports, in order to caution shipmasters and owners that if they charter their vessels for any of the aforesaid ports they will be liable on their reaching Palermo or Messina to a fifteen days of quarantine, or even obliged to proceed to the lazzarettos of Nesida or Cagliari to perform it there. I am, &c.,

L. MONTE, United States Consul.

NAVY GAZETTE.

Capt. John S. Almy has been detached from command of the *Juniata* and placed on waiting orders. Commander Richard L. Low, been detached from command of the *New-Hampshire* and placed on waiting orders. Passed Assistant Paymaster Henry M. Meade, detached from the *Juniata* and ordered to settle accounts. The following have been detached from the *Juniata* and placed on waiting orders: Lieut.-Commander C. N. Shoemaker, Lieuts. Chas. McGregor, Marston Miles, Masters B. P. Lambertson, E. M. Steadman, French E. Chadwick, Acting Master John B. Childs, Surgeon Grove S. Beardslee, First Assistant Engineer Samuel H. P. Ayres, Acting First Assistant Engineer Benjamin F. Beckett, Second Assistant Engineers Wm. L. Bailee, Clapp Dunbar, Levi T. Safford, Acting Third Assistant Engineers A. M. Shaw, Benjamin F. Lewis, Mate Charles H. Chase, Carpenter John Mills, Boatswain James Brown, Passed Assistant Paymaster George F. Winslow. Midshipmen G. A. Seabriskie and H. F. Moulton, of the Naval Academy, have resigned. Assistant Surgeon Hosea J. Babine, ordered to the *Sabine*. Commander Wm. E. Fitzhue, ordered to command the *New-Hampshire*.

AMUSEMENTS.

The French Theatre.

A performance of "The Hunchback" was given at the French Theatre last evening, for the benefit of Mr. W. H. POPE, and the entertainment of a genteel and charitable audience. Mr. POPE, who has played several parts at Wallack's Theatre with much judgment, acted the part of *Master Walter*. He naturally shows his knowledge of stage habits, and his performance was generally free from that superfluity of gesture and excessive action of the lungs which marks the acting of histrios who soar beyond their accustomed levels. Miss PROUDFOOT was the *Julia* of the evening, and though still new and unfamiliar to the stage, acted the part prettily, winning frequent applause from an audience which was evidently disposed to put the most favorable construction upon her performance. Her faults lie in a certain coldness of fancy and indecisiveness of gesture, and in raising her voice, like Gil Blas' princess, and that being naturally low, she corrupts its sweetness. It is perhaps most just to be thus exact with Miss PROUDFOOT, since it is given out that she has a desire to pursue acting as a study and the stage as a support. The personal appearance of the lady is greatly in her favor, and her attitudes, though not without a trace of study, are graceful enough. Did you ever observe, however, in old pieces like the "Hunchback" how punctilious the players seem to be in obeying those horrible stage directions of "they cross," or "he crosses," or "She goes up L. H." There never was anything more absurd, and it is a wonder how men and women of sense ever could have submitted to rules that took every scrap of nature out of playing and reduced them to mere automatons. But then, when two ladies habited in virgin white, with trailing skirts, gracefully sail by each other in two beautiful yachts, or two beautiful swans, like two men in clean ducks, or any other two models of brilliancy or grace, the stiff rule "to cross" does become in a manner elevated. And that is the reason, we suppose, they "hang on," as the boys say, to the old style, and "go up L." and "come down R.," and do all those other graceful manœuvres with which we are so well acquainted. The rest of the characters in the performance last evening were sustained by deputations of two amateur clubs—the "Pet Philo" and another. Miss JOSIE DIBBLEE, a member of the former, was the *Helen*, and gave a distinguishing brightness and intelligence to the character. The complimentary nature of the balance of the acting screens the actors from criticism. Their styles, however, were not unlike that which used to be described of the Kembles: "All pause and paws."

Registration in Georgia—The Effect of a Pardon—Opinion of the United States District-Attorney.

From the Savannah Republican.

SAVANNAH, Ga., June 26, 1867.

Hon. H. S. Fitch, United States District-Attorney:

DEAR SIR: Feeling a great anxiety to understand definitely my rights and duties under the Reconstruction Acts, I take the liberty of asking your official and professional opinion upon a point untouched by the Attorney-General in his recent published construction of these laws—namely, whether or not a citizen pardoned by the President for his participation in the rebellion, before the passage of these acts, can be legally included among the disfranchised. Hoping the importance of the question will be a sufficient excuse of asking of you, as a Government officer, an early answer, I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant, F. L. GUE.

OFFICE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY, SAVANNAH, Ga., June 27, 1867.

F. L. Gue:

DEAR SIR: Your letter of yesterday's date has been received and carefully considered. The time was when your question could not have been asked without answering itself. The very condition of things, however, which now makes it important, renders it difficult. I cannot give you an official opinion on the subject, for there is no official connection between the District-Attorney and the Boards of Registration, though I have no hesitation in expressing a professional opinion in compliance with your request.

Previous to the passage of the act of March 2, 1867, providing for the establishment of "State Governments in conformity with the Constitution of the United States in all respects," disfranchisement as a punishment for "participation in rebellion" was unknown to our statutes, State or National. It is only in a bill intended to confer universal suffrage "regardless of race, color or previous condition," that the principle of political proscription has been legislatively recognized. This fact narrows the circle of our inquiry very much. That such disfranchisement was intended as a penalty, is too plain for debate: that it will be enforced as far as possible, it requires no prophecy to foresee.

The simple question therefore is, what is the practical effect of a pardon, received previous to the promulgation of this political disability? The efficacy of a pardon has been recently discussed with great learning before the Supreme Court of the United States, and emphatically defined by that tribunal in the matter of A. H. GARLAND. The Supreme Court says: "This power of the President is not subject to the negative control of Congress, which cannot limit its effects. The benign prerogative of mercy cannot be averted by legislative restriction. A pardon blots out the consequences of the offence, and in the eyes of the law the offender stands as guiltless as if he had not committed the offence." This language cannot be honestly misunderstood, and the logical conclusions to be drawn therefrom are apparent. The man who has been pardoned for his participation in the rebellion cannot by any subsequent legislation be legally deprived, by reason of said participation of any right of franchise he may have enjoyed previous to the commission of the offence. Upon the principle that what cannot be done directly shall not be done indirectly—the Supreme Court have also decided, and that very recently, that what would be inadmissible by positive enactment cannot be accomplished by the obliquity of test oaths. To cite authorities in support of this principle, would be a mere ostentatious display of pedantry. Every objection that was urged and successfully urged before the Court against the power to compel a pardoned Attorney by a retrotractive oath to accuse himself or forfeit his office, applies with still greater force against the proposition that a "new man" shall forswear himself or be denied his most inalienable right.

The words of the Presidential pardon are plain: "Whereas, A or B, by taking part in the late rebellion against the United States, has made himself liable to heavy pains and penalties, &c.: Now, therefore, be it known that I, ANDREW JOHNSON, President of the United States, do hereby grant to the said A or B full pardon and amnesty for all offences by him committed, arising from participation, direct or implied, in said rebellion." The acceptor of such a pardon, if an alien, is reinvested with all the privileges of an alien; if a citizen, then once more a citizen in its fullest legal sense.

The only remaining point therefore is, whether the elective franchise is one of the rights necessarily restored by a pardon and amnesty. In my opinion, the question can only be answered affirmatively. Under a republican form of government, no man, who has arrived at his majority, is a citizen without the right to vote. The elective franchise is the essence of his citizenship—without it, he is an exile in his own country. WEBSTER defines a citizen "in the United States to be a person, native or naturalized, who has the privilege of exercising the elective franchise." BOUVIER defines the word citizen "one who, under the Constitution and laws of the United States, has a right to vote for representatives in Congress, and other public officers, and who is qualified to fill offices in the gift of the people."

The mere privilege of pleading a pardon in bar of legal proceedings is insignificant, compared with the citizen's right to participate in the affairs of government, and if a full pardon and amnesty do not revive that right, they have received a much more limited interpretation than has been recorded in the books. I am therefore of opinion that every man otherwise entitled to a vote, who was pardoned before the passage of the laws in question, is entitled to register and vote now. If not, where is the forgiveness implied in the word "pardon," and where the forgetfulness, implied in the word "amnesty?" This opinion is predicated of course upon the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, whose "judicial power" is said by the second section of article third of the Constitution of the United States "to extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution or the laws of the United States."

If to deprive a citizen of the highest prerogative granted him as an equivalent for his allegiance involves no issue either in law or equity, of which the "judicial power of the United States" can take cognizance, but is a purely political issue to be determined at the hustings, then these decisions are not pertinent to your inquiry, and I am unaware of any other tribunal to which I can refer, except that one whose jurisdiction is predicated upon a "decent respect for the opinions of mankind."

Whether the Register, being a mere ministerial officer, can depart from the strict letter of the law, without instructions or a judicial decision, is doubtful; but certainly the Commanding General, clothed by the act itself with almost unlimited power, has, and doubtlessly will again, if the end of justice so require. Certainly no one can complain who does not make an effort. Let every man who has been thus pardoned exhibit his papers and demand to be recorded. If refused, because he cannot take the oath prescribed, let him enter his protest for the consideration and revision of the General Commanding, in accordance with the registration orders.

Next to a usurpation of power there is no higher grade in political crime than a timid abandonment of rights.

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HENRY S. FITCH, United States Attorney.

The Proposed Reception in Baltimore of Hon. Schuyler Colfax and Thaddeus Stevens.

The telegraphic dispatches sent by Speaker COLFAX and Hon. THADDEUS STEVENS, in reply to the tender of the hospitalities of the City of Baltimore, made by the City Council, were as follows:

LANCASTER, Penn., July 1.

Thomas C. McGuire, Esq.:

SIR: Yours of the 30th has only reached me this (Monday) morning. We shall leave here at 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and reach Baltimore about 6 P. M. Mr. COLFAX will be here at 2 o'clock to-day. I think it likely that he might arrange to stay over night in Baltimore if he was sure of being in Washington by 10 o'clock Wednesday morning; but I must leave him to answer after his arrival. For myself I am too feeble to take part in any proceedings, though I shall probably rest over night at Barnum's. If you can arrange with Mr. COLFAX, no notice need be taken of my absence or presence, as I am forbid to mingle in any excitement. As soon as Mr. COLFAX arrives I will let him answer for himself.

(Signed,) THADDEUS STEVENS.

LANCASTER, Penn., July 1.

Thomas C. McGuire, Esq.:

Already engaged to be at Washington to-morrow morning. Imperative business. Accept my sincere thanks, but must decline.

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

In addition to the committee of the City Council, the Republican State Executive Committee, and the Committee of the City Republican Convention, several of the Republican Union Leagues, and a company of Col. FAEHTZ's Colored Regiment, with a full band of music, determined to join in the procession, as well as a large number of colored citizens.

Nearly One Hundred Persons Prostrated by Lightning.

From the Buffalo Express, July 1.

Last Thursday afternoon, as a large crowd were assembled in the Fair grounds of the Springville Union Agricultural Association, a thunder-shower came up, and the people present sought shelter in the exhibition sheds. Suddenly the lightning struck one of these sheds, which contained men, women and horses. About a hundred persons were paralyzed in an instant, falling on their faces, and as many as fifty were rendered insensible for five or ten minutes, while about a dozen were seriously burned. Two horses were killed on the spot. An old gentleman named JOHN GORDENIER, and two or three others are not expected to recover. One woman was prostrated and deprived of her senses but not of her power of locomotion; she instinctively gathered herself up and ran to the 'bus and was conveyed to Holmes' Hotel, and declared she had no knowledge of what took place after the flash until she found herself in a room at the house. The lightning struck a post in the centre of the shed, against which HENRY TILLOU, the landlord of the West Falls Hotel, was leaning, and to which a horse was attached by a chain halter. The horse was killed instantly, while Mr. TILLOU escaped by being dazed and knocked down. A singular fact mentioned in connection with the strange freak of the electric fluid is that all the persons rendered insensible fell upon their faces. A young lady named Miss NELLIE CASSEY, was quite seriously injured, and her dress was scorched, but did not take fire. Another woman was struck on the shoulder, the fluid passing down the side raising a blister in its course. A man from Otto was hit on the right side of the head, and on his recovery the mark was found to commence at the right eye, and could be plainly traced down the neck, across the chest and off the left arm. The most fearful consternation existed among the people until it was discovered how light the injuries were.

Desperate Encounters with Counterfeiters in Boston.

From the Boston Post, July 2.

At a few minutes past 8 o'clock yesterday morning, two Italian desperados entered a store on Beach-street, kept by Mr. FREDLANDE, and offered in payment for a purchase some counterfeit Portuguese silver coin. Detecting the counterfeit coin, Mr. FREDLANDE refused to take it, and thereupon one of the men drew a knife and made an attempt to stab him. They gave their names as ROSA MARIA and SALVODA L. GRAZIA, and so well was the coin counterfeited that they had succeeded in passing a number of pieces at different stores. Even brokers had taken them. Directly after the attempt to stab Mr. FREDLANDE they left the store, whereupon Officer MCDONALD, of the Fourth Station, was notified of the affair, and passing down the street he attempted to arrest GRAZIA, when MARIA drew a revolver and fired twice at the officer, both balls passing near his head. He also fired at Capt. J. HENRY SIMONDS, but was finally, through the undaunted courage of the officer, arrested and disarmed. They were taken immediately to the station-house and searched, when some 115 pieces of counterfeit coin were found in their possession, each piece being valued at about one dollar. The shooting took place immediately in front of the United States Hotel, and created considerable excitement in that vicinity. GRAZIA is an old citizen of Boston, residing at No. 93 Suffolk-street, while MARIA is recently from Italy. Both men were well armed with knives and pistols, and evidently intended to do a land office business with the "queer."

Colored Jurors in South Carolina.

In the United States District Court at Charleston, S. C., on the 28th ult., the following order, moved by District Attorney D. T. CORBIN, was granted, in accordance with the provisions of the Civil Rights Bill:

"For the purpose of forming a new jury list for this district the Marshal is directed to procure from the Tax Collector of the parishes of St. Philip's and St. Michael's, St. Andrew's and Christ Church, a copy of their late tax returns, and from the said returns the Marshal, with the assistance of the Clerk, is required to transcribe upon tickets each containing one name, the names of all persons who are by the laws of this State, as modified by the aforesaid acts of Congress, qualified to sit as jurors in said district, and also upon other like tickets, the names again written of all the persons qualified as aforesaid, who live within the City of Charleston, which tickets shall be ready to be placed in the jury box at the next term of the court.

Lynch Law in Iowa.

About 3 o'clock on the morning of the 15th ult., a self-constituted vigilance committee entered the Farmers' Hotel at Council Bluffs, Iowa, and took by force from their beds two men named WM. LAWN and F. W. LAWN, registered guests at the hotel, and hurrying them out of doors, amid cries of the victims of "Murder!" "Help!" they mounted them upon horses and conveyed them out of town, to a place about eight miles south of Council Bluffs, where their dead bodies were found next morning. The cause of this horrible atrocity may be traced to the following circumstances: Two years since a man by the name of HENDERSON was hung by a vigilance committee near Glenwood. These young men, the Lawns, recently returned from Bannock City to Glenwood, and while at the latter place made inquiry as to who it was that hung HENDERSON. The same day they came to the Bluffs and took lodgings at the Farmers' Hotel, whence they were taken, in defiance of all law, and murdered in cold blood in the manner above related.

The New Maryland Militia.

From the Washington Chronicle.

We learn that Mr. JAMES COOPER, who served in the rebel army during the entire war, has been commissioned by Gov. SWANN as a Brigadier-General of the new Maryland militia now being so rapidly organized and equipped; also that Col. J. C. HERBERT, who commanded the First Maryland rebel Regiment, and was wounded at Gettysburgh, has a full regiment of returned Confederate soldiers in the new military service of Maryland, styled the "Maryland Guard," and that they have adopted the rebel gray uniform. The State authorities have purchased the guns for them.

To the Charitable.

Mr. CHARLES GREEN (colored) desires to state to the public that of the balance of $1,200 required to discharge his debts and obligations in Stafford County, Virginia, through the kind and benevolent assistance of many friends, has now been reduced to $600. This amount falls due this coming Fall. He has established in the above place an enterprising school, consisting of eighty-six children, twenty-three of whom are white, the remainder black. The fathers of these white children were killed in the war. He has also about forty aged blacks, who have erected forty-three log-cabins on his place. He will visit our citizens, requesting subscriptions to supply this small deficiency.

Mr. GREEN was formerly a slave, owned by DIXON H. LEWIS, Senator from Alabama, who, after many years of labor, succeeded in purchasing the freedom of himself and eight of his family, paying therefor $6,900. He had two sons killed in the assault on Fort Wagner. He has purchased the tract of land above referred to, and is lacking but the sum of $600 to complete his title. If he fails in raising this sum, the $1,800 hitherto paid by him will be sacrificed. We cordially commend him to the consideration of our community.

JOSEPH TRACY,
Of the Colonization Society of Boston.
GEORGE S. BROOKS,
Lieutenant-Colonel Fifty-fourth Massachusetts.
J. F. SOUTHER.

The Whisky Seizures.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your publication under the head of whisky seizures, it is stated by one of the witnesses that certain barrels of whisky were stored in No. 54 Washington-street. This store has been in our charge for the last ten years under customs lock, and not a barrel of whisky has been received on the premises during said period. There must be some mistake or misprint. Please make this correction and oblige

BLUXOME & CO.,
Nos. 30 and 31 West-street.

Ill Health of Hon. A. H. Stephens.

Extracts of a private letter from Mr. Stephens.

MAY 29, 1867.

* * I am in bad health, have been quite an invalid for several months—I mean much more of an invalid than usual with me. I have been suffering from neuralgia as I never did before. This has interfered materially with my work.

A Lady Fatally Injured by Burglars.

From the Boston Traveller, July 1.

About 1 o'clock on Saturday night two burglars entered the house of Mr. D. W. WHITING, on Main-street, Melrose. Mr. WHITING was in New-York, and the house was occupied by his wife and children. One of the latter, a son, heard a noise and immediately got up and went into his mother's room for a light. He informed his mother that somebody had broken into the house, and found that she had heard the burglars, but supposed that he (the son) was up. She then started to go to her daughter's room to get a light, and in so doing had to pass the head of the flight of back stairs, the son in the meantime going down the front stairs. When Mrs. WHITING had arrived at the head of the back stairs and was about to pass along to her daughter's room, something struck her, and she was thrown down the whole flight of stairs, and was subsequently picked up wounded and bleeding, and in an insensible condition. As the burglars did not pass through on the front stairs, it is supposed that they must have gone down the back stairs, stepping over the wounded lady, and jumped out of the back window. Mrs. WHITING was immediately cared for. It was ascertained that her head was badly injured, that one of her ribs had been fractured, and that she was injured internally. Her wounds are serious, and it is feared she cannot recover. Nothing has been missed in the house, and it is thought the burglars failed to secure any booty.

Commencement at St. John's College, Fordham.

The twenty-second annual commencement of St. John's R. C. College, at Fordham, N. Y., was celebrated yesterday. The exercises took place in the open air, under the shade of a large tent-fly stretched between huge elms. Archbishop MCCLOSKEY presided, and near him on the platform, beside the Professors of the institution and the orators of the occasion, were Major-Gen. Q. A. GILLMORE, Major-Gen. M. T. MCMAHON, PETER A. HARGOUS, Esq., and a number of clergymen of the Roman Catholic Church. A large audience of ladies and gentlemen was present. The sun shone brightly, but a pleasant breeze was stirring. Birds were singing in the trees, and Dodworth's band at intervals emulated them. The exercises commenced at noon. Six discourses were delivered by members of the graduating class. They were well-written and delivered with as much effect as is usual on such occasions. College students, in these maiden efforts, are apt to forget that the quality of oratory should not be strained. They generally either overdo in their declamation or lack fire, and speak in a monotone. The orations were "Monumental Records," by TERENCE S. O'RIELLY; "Moral Grandeur," by Jos. F. MOONEY; "Christian Rome," by JAMES S. LYNCH; "Personal Influence," by JOHN D. O'CONNOR; "Self-Sacrifice," by EDWARD H. QUEEN; and "National Life," with the valedictory addresses, by JOSEPH B. RYAN. The audience paid the speakers the compliment of earnest attention to what they said, and frequently applauded them.

The degree of Doctor of Laws was next conferred on MARTIN T. MCMAHON, A. M., late Major-Gen. of Volunteers.

The degree of Master of Arts was conferred on the following gentlemen: HIPPOLITU P. FEUGAS, A. B., Charleston, S. C; JOHN P. DONWORTH, A. B., Machias, Maine.

The degree of Bachelor of Arts was conferred on the following students: Joseph B. Ryan, Rochester, N. Y.; James S. Lynch, Albany, N. Y.; Joseph F. Mooney, Rondout, N. Y.; Edward H. Queen, Bardstown, Ky.; Terence S. O'Reilly, Cavan, Ireland; Joseph Zimmer, Williamsburgh, L. I.; John D. O'Connor, Guelph, C. W.; John A. McCreery, Belleville, N. J.; Lucien E. Colliere, Paris, France; Isidore Meister, Sing Sing, N. Y.; Adolphe Pinsonneault, Montreal, C. E.; Stephen P. Bettinger, Buffalo, N. Y.; Augustus Langdon, New-York; Charles J. Rogers, Warren, R. I.

PETER A. HARGOUS, A. M., addressed the members of the graduating class. He admonished them of the difficulties of the life-struggle that they were about to enter upon; warned them that in the cold world there would be found no such friendships as those of college life, and that each must fight his battle for himself; and called upon them to remember that if they did right all graduates of St. John's would rejoice at it, and if they did wrong all of them would feel the disgrace. He gave them some good advice concerning their future course, and bade them "God speed."

Next in order came the distribution of premiums to under-graduates of the various classes. A great many of these were given to those most proficient in the various branches. They consisted of medals and books, and were valued at nearly $600.

The silver medal awarded for the best biographical essay was carried off by JOSEPH S. MOONEY, in the graduating class, and JOHN D. O'CONNOR was honorably mentioned as second in merit. The subject was "Ferdinand the Catholic." The donor of the medal the present year was Rev. WILLIAM KEEGAN, of the Church of the Assumption, Brooklyn, L. I.

A prize of honor was awarded to EDWARD D. FOLEY, EDWARD M. COGHLIN and IGNATIUS MCMANUS, of the class of Classics; examined, at their own request, on the whole of Virgil's Æneid. Another was awarded to CHARLES A. DENIS of the class of first grammar; examined, at his own request, on Sallust's Cataline; a third to JOHN O'REILLY and JAMES CAREY, of the class of second grammar; examined, at their own request, on Cornelius Nepos and Cicero's Letters, and a fourth to EMILE GRADOT, CHARLES M. HUNT and WILLIAM H. HURST, of the class of third grammar; examined, at their own request, on the entire "Epitome Historiæ Sacræ."

Archbishop MCCLOSKEY closed the exercises briefly addressing the students, urging upon them the importance of application, and congratulating them upon the proficiency they had shown and wishing them all a pleasant vacation. This said the audience dispersed with the exception of about one hundred and forty of the gentlemen present who were entertained at dinner by the officers of the College. The new building just completed in which the exercises of the College will hereafter be held, is 120 feet long, 60 feet wide and four stories in height. It is an imposing structure of blue granite, with facings of white marble, quarried on the grounds that surround the college which consist of a hundred acres. The institution had 197 boarding and 43 day scholars at the close of the term just ended.

Arrest of a Man on a Charge of Murder.

Officers MURPHY and ABBOTT, of the Twenty-third Precinct, arrested a man named THOMAS KEALY, who is accused of being concerned in the murder of Col. O'BRIEN, who was killed by a mob during the Draft Riots of 1863, when that unfortunate officer was conspicuous for his gallantry in endeavoring to subdue the riot. Our readers will remember that Col. O'BRIEN was assaulted by an infuriated mob on Second-avenue, near Thirty-fourth-street, on the second day of the riots, Tuesday, the 14th of July, 1863, when his assailants dragged him from his house and beat him in the most brutal manner, the wretches only desisting from their brutality when life was extinct. During the *mêlée* the Police endeavored to rescue Col. O'Brien without success, however, as the remains were only recovered through the intercession of a Catholic priest. Since the occurrence of the murder no arrests have been made, as none of the rioters engaged could be positively identified. The Police authorities now allege that they have the most positive information that the prisoner KEALY was the ringleader of the mob who committed the murder of Col. O'BRIEN. The accused is now under lock and key at the Police-station in Eighty-sixth-street, and will be arraigned to-day before Justice KELLY at the Yorkville Court.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE ERIE RAILROAD.—On Monday afternoon WILLIAM H. MAXSON, an engineer on the New-York and Erie Railway, slipped while stepping on his locomotive, which was moving out of the depot at Jersey City with a train for Port Jervis, and fell before the wheel, which passed over both his legs, and crushing them in a terrible manner. Mr. MAXSON was carried to the New-York Hospital, where he lingered until midnight, and died from the injuries received. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILDEY, and evidence was produced to show that the occurrence was accidental, and a verdict in accordance was rendered. The deceased was a native of Connecticut, and 38 years of age.

A SWINDLER ABROAD.—The old swindle of collecting money on bogus express packages has been revived. Yesterday two gentlemen called at the Merchants' Union Express Company and exhibited envelopes closely resembling those used by the Company and containing worthless drafts, &c., on which they had each paid $4 80 charges. In one case the swindler called at the house of Mr. Hubbs, who was absent in Buffalo, and collected $4 80 on a package which contained a note for $1,300, signed "James H. Crockett," and a letter advising the remittance of the note. The swindler is described as being of medium height, rather stout, well dressed and of modest, unassuming manners.

A BRUTAL AFFRAY IN A LIQUOR SALOON.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fight occurred in JAMES GARRETT's liquor saloon, corner of Willett and Broome-streets, between JOHN FITZGERALD of No. 324 Delancey-street, and MICHAEL MCCAFFREY, both combatants being intoxicated. Before the men could be separated MCCAFFREY seized FITZGERALD's lower lip with his teeth, and bit nearly all of it off. MCCAFFREY was arrested by Officers SHALLOT and SPENCE of the Thirteenth Precinct, and FITZGERALD was attended by Police Surgeon BLIVEN, and he was then sent home. The prisoner acted in a violent manner while in the station house. He will be arraigned before Justice MANSFIELD to-day.

FATAL ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday afternoon MICHAEL REDDING, aged four years, whose parents reside at No. 26 Desbrosses-street, was run over by car No. 104 of the Grand-street and Cross-town Railroad and almost instantly killed. The conductor was arrested, but the driver ran away and escaped. Coroner WILDEY was notified to hold an inquest.... About 5 o'clock JOHN SPEIR, a German carpenter, while at work in the new building in Sheriff-street, between Rivington and Stanton, fell from the fifth story to the sidewalk and fractured his skull. He was cared for by the Eleventh Precinct Police, but death ensued in a few minutes. The Coroner will hold the necessary inquest to-day.

ARRIVALS IN THE CITY.—Gen. Salgar, Colombian Minister at Washington, is at the Clarendon Hotel. H. P. Walker, British Consul at Charleston, S. C.; Hon. Robertson Topp, Memphis, and Hon. F. S. Faxon, Utica, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Senator Johnson, Maryland; Col. Gowen, Paris, and Thos. H. Canfield, Esq., Vermont, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Parke, U. S. A., is at the Brevoort House. Gen. Streight, Indiana, and Hon. J. W. Conyngham, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. H. L. Dawes, M. C., Massachusetts, is at the Astor House. Hon. John A. Griswold, Troy, is at the New-York Hotel.

PROBABLE FATAL ASSAULT.—Yesterday afternoon WM. LINCK, residing in South Thirtieth-street, Brooklyn, was assaulted by JOHN B. COFFEE, the ferry-master at the Division-street ferry, who it is alleged struck LINCK with a club, who fell on the pavement and sustained a fracture of the skull. Dr. BERGHOLD was called in and he pronounced the injury a dangerous one, and LINCK was removed to Bellevue Hospital. COFFEE was arrested at a late hour last night by Officer CORR, of the Thirteenth Precinct.

MANHATTAN COLLEGE COMMENCEMENT.—The annual examination of the students of Manhattan College, which commenced on Thursday last, terminated yesterday. A number of interesting essays and orations were delivered during the course of the examination, and the degrees of A. B. were conferred on Messrs. THOS. F. CLARKE, DENNIS MCMAHON, JAMES A. DEERING and DENNIS MEAHER. Mr. P. PELTIER received the degree of A. M., and C. M. O'LEARY, A. M., M. D., the degree of Ph. D. With this the exercises closed.

PHILADELPHIA THIEVES ARRESTED.—Detectives VAUGHN and SMITH arrested FRANK HOLBROOK and his brother CHARLES, *alias* Joseph H. Bryant, on a charge of having stolen a gold watch, valued at $400, from their former employer, A. C. BRYSON, of No. 607 Chestnut-street, Philadelphia. The larceny was effected during the month of May, and the trace of the thieves was only discovered a few days ago. Both are young men, and confess their guilt. They were taken on to Philadelphia last night for trial.

NOTICE TO PILOTS AND OTHERS.—Notice has been issued by Deputy Health Officer BISSELL, to the effect that on and after July 2, all vessels subject to examination in the Lower Bay will be anchored southwest of Buoy No. 9. No tug or other boat will be allowed to come into the quarantine grounds except those having vessels in tow. The Quarantine Laws will in this respect be strictly enforced.

THE FOURTH IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—The citizens of Westchester County intend holding a mass Convention in the grove adjoining Lake Waccabuc, near Goldensbridge Station Harlem Railroad, upon the Fourth of July, in favor of universal suffrage. Able speakers are announced. The Harlem Railroad Company will run a special car to and from the station upon that day, leaving New-York at 8:15 A. M., and returning at 7:30 P. M.

THE CENTRAL PARK.—Ground was broken in the Park yesterday for the erection of a stone building for the sale of mineral waters, &c. The building is to be 50 by 20 feet, is to be constructed after designs of Mr. VAUX, and will doubtless form one of the ornaments of the Park. It is to be erected on the west side of the music-stand, near the north end of the Green.

PRESENTATION OF COLORS.—Mayor HOFFMAN yesterday morning presented, on behalf of the City, a handsome stand of colors to the Third Cavalry Regiment, commanded by Col. RUDE. The Mayor made an appropriate speech, and the Colonel returned thanks on behalf of the regiment.

THE HEAT.—A tinsmith named LAWRENCE BRANNIGAN was prostrated by the heat in the new building in East Houston-street, near Georck, and was taken home to No. 210 East Fifty-fourth-street by the Police.

EXCURSION OF THE INVINCIBLES.—The Invincibles will make their third annual excursion to Alderney Park on Tuesday next, leaving the foot of West Tenth-street at 8 A. M.

THE DOGS.—The City Marshal reports 2,522 dogs killed up to Saturday night last.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.—A young man named JOHN STEVENS was found on a stoop in Gallatin-place on Monday evening in a stupefied condition. On recovering, he stated to Officer NASH, of the Forty-first Police Precinct, that on his return from East New-York he made the acquaintance of two young men, with whom he had not before been familiar. They invited him into a saloon and he drank a glass of sarsaparilla, which effected him in such a manner that he became senseless. On recovering, he discovered that he had been robbed of $60. He was able to return to his residence, No. 222 Clinton-street, New-York.

ILLICIT DISTILLATION OF WHISKY.—JOHN FARRELL, arrested for keeping an illicit distillery at the corner of Prospect and Navy streets, was yesterday arraigned before Judge BENEDICT, of the United States Court, Eastern District, and, after due examination, was sentenced to imprisonment in the Albany Penitentiary for two years.

A NEW YACHT.—HENRY STEERS' new yacht *Gussie* will be launched on the 15th inst. from the yard foot of India-street, Greenpoint. The *Gussie* is a model of more than ordinary beauty of the following dimensions: Length over all, 50 feet; breadth of beam, 17 feet; depth of hold, 4½ feet; burden, 25 tons, carpenter's measurement.

ACCIDENT ON SHIPBOARD.—A seaman named JOHN MCFARISH, employed on the brig *R. T. Turnbull*, lying at DE FORREST's dock, fell from the yard-arm of the vessel on Monday afternoon and sustained a fracture of one arm. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

FIRE.—A fire broke out about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the dwelling of Mr. CHRISTOPHER SMITH, No. 58 Lorimer-street, E. D. The cause of the fire is unknown. The damage is estimated at $1[illegible]. Insured in the Fulton Fire Insurance Company.

VIOLATION OF THE EXCISE LAW.—Mrs. WILLIAMS, corner North First and Fourth streets, E. D., was yesterday arrested by the Police of the Forty-fifth Precinct, charged with selling liquor without license. She was found guilty by Justice DAILEY and fined $30.

FOUND DEAD IN BED.—BERNARD NICHOLS, residing at No. 65 Hudson-avenue, was found dead in bed yesterday morning. The Coroner was notified, and a verdict of death from disease of the heart was rendered.

FOUND IN A POND.—An officer of the Forty-sixth Precinct yesterday afternoon found the decomposed body of an infant in a pond at the corner of Marshall and Smith streets, E. D. Coroner SMITH took charge of it.

FIRE STATISTICS.—The total number of fires in Brooklyn during the month of June was 16. The loss was $48,000. The insurance was more than double the amount of loss.

FIRE.—A fire occurred in a frame house in Canton-street, near Myrtle-avenue, yesterday afternoon, causing but slight damage.

By Atlantic Cable.

PARIS, July 1, 1867.

CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 652 Broadway,
New-York.

In addition to a gold medal of honor, I have received to-day a decoration of the *Legion of Honor*, which places us at the head of all piano exhibitors.

C. F. CHICKERING.

—Evening Express.

Gold Medal Paris Exposition.

ELIAS HOWE, Jr., President.
THE HOWE MACHINE COMPANY,
(SEWING MACHINES,)
No. 699 Broadway, New-York.—*Adv.*

An Agreeable and Most Desirable Improvement has recently been perfected in CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR. It positively restores gray hair to its original color and youthful beauty; imparts life, growth and strength to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at once. Sold by all druggists, fancy-goods dealers and fashionable hair-dressers. The trade supplied by the wholesale druggists. SARAH A CHEVALIER, M. D., No. 1,123 Broadway.

Defiance Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, sideboard and parlor Safes; also, second-hand safes, for sale cheap, at No. 63 Murray-st., corner of College-place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

Ladies from the country, if you wish beautiful boots and shoes for yourselves and families, patronize MILLER & CO., No. 387 Canal-st.; after Aug. 1, Union-square.

A Superior Stock of Ladies' and Gents' Boots, Shoes and Gaiters is to be found at C. C. RICHMOND'S, 573 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

Pyle's O. K. Soap.—Hard, and not liable to improvident waste. It recommends itself. Try it. Sold by grocers everywhere. Depot No. 350 Washington-st.

Trusses, &c.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss Office, only at No. 2 Vesey-st. Also supporters, bandages, silks, elastic stockings, &c. A lady attendant.

Paris Exposition.

THE SEWING-MACHINE RESULT.
WHEELER & WILSON CARRY THE DAY.
The highest premium,
The only
GOLD MEDAL,
For perfection in Sewing-Machines has been awarded to the
WHEELER & WILSON MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
No. 625 Broadway.

There were eighty-two competitors, and the greatest interest attended the announcement of the result.

Intertropical Fragrance Rises in Invisible clouds, as from beds of cereus grandiflora, the moment that a bottle of PHALON & SON'S "NIGHT-BLOOMING CEREUS" is opened. One drop scents a handkerchief. Coarse imitations are abroad, made from acrid oils. Do not be deceived. Look for the words, "Phalon & Son, Perfumers, New-York," blown into the glass of the bottles. Sold by all druggists.

The Miseries Suffered by the Victims of Fever and Ague are permanently removed by D. JAYNE'S AGUE MIXTURE, a sure cure for all Chills and attending Fevers. Sold everywhere.

"To be, or not to be—That's the Question."

Whether to suffer with mental anguish,
Feverish lips, cracking pains, dyspeptic agonies,
And nameless bodily suffering;
Or whether, with sudden dash,
Seize a bottle of PLANTATION BITTERS,
And, as Gunther swears, be myself a man again.
Gunther said my eyes were sallow,
My visage haggard, my breath tremendous bad,—
My disposition troublesome—in fact,
He gently hinted I was fast becoming
Quite a nuisance.
Four bottles now beneath my vest have disappeared,
My food has relish, my appetite is keen,
My step elastic, my mind brilliant, and
Nine pounds, avordupois, is added to my weight.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to cologne, and at half the price.

Caution.

We call attention to the fact that *imitations* of our fine ELECTRO-PLATE, consisting of dinner, dessert and tea services, &c., are being extensively offered for sale by American manufacturers, and that there are also English imitations in the market, both of inferior quality. Our goods may be procured from responsible dealers throughout the country, and purchasers may avoid counterfeits by noting our trade mark on every article of our own manufacture, thus:

GORHAM MFG CO

All goods bearing this stamp are heavily plated on the finest albata, or nickel silver, and we guarantee them in every respect superior to the best Sheffield plate.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.,
Silversmiths and Manufacturers of Fine Electro-Plate,
Providence, R. I.

Above wares introduced and for sale at retail by STARR & MARCUS, Jewelers and Silversmiths, No. 22 John-st.

Genuine Gorham Plated Ware.
A full assortment at the lowest prices.
HOWARD & CO., No. 619 Broadway, N. Y.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

Curtains.
A SPECIALTY, AT
KELTY'S, No. 447 Broadway.

Attention is called to the sale to-day, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Salesroom, by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., of 19 Splendid Building Lots on Kingsbridge-road, St. Nicholas and 10th avs., Washington Heights. Maps at No. 77 Cedar-st.

All afflicted with Chills and Fever should use the SOUTH AMERICAN FEVER AND AGUE REMEDY. Never fails; only Permanent Cure now used. Pamphlets showing most wonderful cures had at No. 58 Vesey-st.

Special Telegram from the Exhibition AT PARIS.—Medal awarded to the WEED SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 613 Broadway, New-York.

Florence Sewing-Machines.
REVERSIBLE FEED LOCK-STITCH.
Best family sewing-machine in the world.
FLORENCE S. M. CO., No. 505 Broadway.

The Singer Manufacturing Co.
SEWING-MACHINES.
No. 458 Broadway, New-York.

Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine.
"Its seam is less liable to rip than the Lock-Stitch." [*Judge's Report," at the "Grand Trial.*"] 508 Broadway.

The Howe Machine Co.'s Lock-stitch Sewing-Machines.—ELIAS HOWE, Jr., (original inventor of Sewing Machine,) President, 699 Broadway, N. Y.

Elliptic Lockstitch Sewing-Machines. —First premiums, 1866. No. 543 Broadway. Crystal foot; volute tension; adjustable drop feed.

Weed Sewing-Machines.—THE NEW MODEL.—Worthy of attention. Salesroom, No. 613 Broadway.

Grover & Baker's Highest Premium Sewing-machines, No. 495 Broadway, New-York.

MARRIED.

ADAIR—WADSWORTH.—In Paris, on Tuesday, May 30, at the British Legation, by the Archbishop of Dublin, JOHN ADAIR, Esq., of Belgrove, Kildare, Ireland, to CORNELIA RITCHIE, eldest daughter of the late Brig.-Gen. J. S. Wadsworth, of Geneseo, N. Y.

HORTON—ROGERS.—In Manhattanville, on Monday, June 17, by Rev. E. O. Flagg, HANFORD HORTON to Mrs. CHARLOTTE A. ROGERS. No cards.

DIED.

ALGER.—On Monday, July 1, DELIA C., wife of Daniel B. Alger, in the 41st year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, in Dr. Scott's Church, 42d-st., near 8th-av.

ARNOLD.—Suddenly, on Sunday last, June 30, ALFRED, eldest son of David H. and Frederike Arnold, in his 18th year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral this day, (Wednesday,) July 3, at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 425 West 23d-st.

BELL.—On Tuesday morning, July 2, JAMES BELL, in the 77th year of his age.

His remains will arrive by the Staten Island Ferry, Pier No. 1, East River, about 11 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning, for interment in Greenwood. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

HALL.—On Monday morning, July 1, after a long illness, AUGUSTA C., the beloved wife of Nathan H. Hall, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 47 Monroe-st., on Wednesday morning, July 3, at 10 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to St. Teresa's Church, corner of Rutgers and Henry sts., where a solemn Requiem Mass will be celebrated, thence to Calvary Cemetery.

MCGEE.—On Tuesday, July 2, MARY F., wife of Robert McGee, formerly Mrs. Way, aged 64 years, 1 month and 17 days, at her late residence, No. 95 East 84th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NEWCOMEN.—At the Presbyterian Home, No. 45 Grove-st., on Monday, July 1, FRANCES NEWCOMEN, widow of James Newcomen, in the 76th year of her age.

POND.—At Milford, Conn., on Tuesday morning, July 2, NATHALIE, youngest child of Nathan J. and S. Matilda Pond, aged 3 years.

Funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon at 5 o'clock.

SCRIBNER.—On Monday, July 1, at Blairstown, N. J., after a short illness, ANNA BLAIR SCRIBNER, youngest child of Charles and Emma E. Scribner, of New-York, and grand-daughter of John I. Blair, Esq., of Blairstown, N. J.

TWAMLEY.—On Tuesday, July 2, at 4 P. M., MARGARET REID, wife of Peter Twamley, at her late residence, No. 227 East 26th-st.

Funeral service to be held on Friday, the 5th inst., at the M. E. Church, 27th-st., at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without farther notice.

VALENTINE.—At New-Orleans, La., on Sunday, June 23, WILLIAM GILBERT, infant son of William G. Valentine, of New-York, aged 7 months.

OFFICIAL.—[No. 152.]

CORONER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

The body of an unknown woman, supposed to be Mary Carrol, was found at the Mount Sinai Hospital, aged about twenty-five years, stout built, brown hair, blue eyes, good teeth, full face. Dressed as follows: Hoop skirt, home made, green merino dress and a green striped dress, flannel petticoat, white muslin petticoat, white stockings, leather shoes, pocket-handkerchief, plaid woolen shawl and black vail and hat. Found on the person the following articles: A green morocco pocket-book, six sovereigns, two dollars and thirty-five cents in currency, a black jet breast-pin and beads, with a mark Lw and a crown, a piece of paper, and James Tobin, No. 10 Carolion-street, on it. Body sent to the Morgue for identification.

For further particulars apply at the Coroner's Office, No. 4 Centre-street.

WILLIAM SCHIRMER, Coroner.

A CARD.—MOURNING GOODS OF EVERY DESIRABLE kind, constantly on hand, at JACKSON'S mourning-store, No. 551 Broadway, opposite Tiffany & Co.'s. Prices very reasonable.

INVALIDS' WHEEL-CHAIRS, FOR IN OR OUT-DOOR USE, FROM $20.
Invalids' carriages to order.
Patent cantering horses, $12 to $35.
Child's carriages, swings, hobby-horses, &c.
S. W. SMITH, &c. [illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILL.

A CERTAIN CURE FOR DISEASED LIVER AND THE MANY DANGEROUS MALADIES WHICH ARE CAUSED BY A MORBID CONDITION OF THAT ORGAN.

To give the public a clear understanding of the mode in which SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS produce those wonderful effects which are attested by thousands of reliable witnesses, we present a brief

DESCRIPTION OF THE HUMAN LIVER

and its functions, which will make the operation of this popular medicine perceptible to every man's understanding.

The liver is supplied with blood vessels, nerves and absorbents. One of its obvious uses is to secrete and prepare the bile. It likewise filters the blood and separates that fluid from all impurities. How indispensably necessary to health is the proper performance of this function? If the liver is diseased it cannot purify the blood, and if that is sent back through the lungs, brain and other parts in a morbid condition, it must cause jaundice, biliousness, obstruction of the kidneys, gravel, and many other complaints more or less painful and dangerous, but the least of them quite enough to make a man sick and uncomfortable, and unfit for the performance of any of the duties of life. This unhealthy state of the system very often ends in pulmonary consumption.

The circulation of the blood is conducted in this manner: The heart sends the vital current down through the arteries; it passes through the flesh, taking up all impurities in its progress; then the stream of blood flows backward through veins, and passes to the liver to be purified. It is impossible to cure consumption, scrofula, or scarcely any other kind of ulceration while that important organ, the liver, is diseased. It is for that reason that "regular physicians" rarely cure consumption. They usually begin their treatment with the use of some cough medicine, the basis of which is morphia or opium in some shape, which locks up the liver instead of relaxing the secretions, giving a tone to the stomach, and producing a healthy flow of bile. Dr. SCHENCK'S

PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC AND MANDRAKE PILLS

will strengthen the system, purify the blood, and ripen and heal ulcers on the lungs.

A volume would be required to give a brief account of the remarkable cures performed by Dr. SCHENCK'S medicines, viz.: Pulmonic Syrup, Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, all of which are accompanied by full directions for the use of them.

Patients can consult me professionally at my Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York, EVERY TUESDAY, from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. All advice free of charge; but for a thorough examination of the lungs with my Respirometer, $5. Price of the PULMONIC SYRUP and SEAWEED TONIC, each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 the half-dozen; MANDRAKE PILLS, 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists and dealers everywhere. A full supply can always be obtained at my Rooms, No. 32 Bond-st., New-York.

DEMAS BARNES & CO.,
No. 21 Park-row, New-York.
General Wholesale Agents.

NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

CAPITAL $1,000,000. SHARES $100 EACH.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The third installment of fifteen per cent. will be due and payable on the 1st day of July, 1867.

Subscribers are requested to call at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, and pay the same, bringing their receipts with them, or remit to the Company by check to the order of the Company.

A small portion of the capital stock remains unsubscribed. Application within a few days is recommended to those desiring to secure stock.

New subscribers from this date will pay forty dollars per share at the time of subscribing, and balance in easy installments, or the entire amount may be paid in at once, and interest allowed to the average day of payment of the calls.

☞ Circulars with full information may be obtained at the temporary office of the Company at the Ninth National Bank, No. 363 Broadway, corner Franklin-st., New-York.

ELISHA A. PACKER,
THOMAS W. SHANNON,
THOMAS B. READ,
JOSEPH U. ORVIS,
HENRY C. CARTER,
Commissioners.

FRIGHTFUL AND DANGEROUS.

Spasms of the stomach must be promptly treated. They may soon end fatally, if not checked at the outset. Send for a doctor if you will, but *first administer a full dose of* RADWAY'S READY RELIEF, internally, and rub it briskly over the stomach, and on the spine. In five minutes, the attack, however frightful, will be arrested, and the danger over.

Price 50 cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

GREAT UNION DEPOT

NATIONAL FIREWORK COMPANY,

NO. 33 CORTLANDT-ST.

"UNEQUALED IN BRILLIANCY, QUALITY AND NEW DESIGNS."

NOTICE.

The Coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Union Pacific Railroad Company due July 1, 1867, will be paid in GOLD COIN on and after that date, at the office of the Company, No. 20 Nassau-st., New-York.

JOHN J. CISCO, Treasurer.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY

of all descriptions, and
STERLING SILVER WARE,
for sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway.

DR. KENNEDY'S DIARRHŒA CORDIAL.

ONE BOTTLE WILL CURE.

Every traveler, by land or water, should have a bottle of it.
Every family, in sickness or in health, should have a bottle of it.
It will cure simple Summer Complaint.
It will cure Diarrhœa.
It will cure Dysentery.
It will cure Griping of the Bowels.
It will cure Cholera Morbus.
It will restore the tone of the bowels when reduced with a looseness of any kind.
Full directions are given with each bottle how to manage all diseases occasioned by a looseness of the bowels. Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1. For sale by Demas, Barnes & Co., No. 21 Park-row, E. C. Wells & Co., No. 195 Fulton-st., N. Y.

FIREWORKS.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL SALE,
Comprising the
BEST ASSORTMENT EVER OFFERED.

The length of time established, and large sales through every State in the Union, a guarantee for quality and price.

JOSEPH B. PURDY,
Nos. 32 and 34 Maiden-lane,
New-York.

FOR VISITORS TO PARIS.

WHITCOMB'S GUIDE TO FRENCH CONVERSATION, the best pocket manual on the subject—75 cents. NUGENT & SMITH'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH and ENGLISH AND FRENCH POCKET DICTIONARY, the best pocket dictionary yet issued—$1 50.

Copies sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of the price.

LEYPOLDT & HOLT,
No. 451 Broome-st., New-York.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.—THE MAILS FOR the United Kingdom and the Continent, via Southampton and Bremen, per steamer NEW-YORK, will close at this office on THURSDAY, July 4, at 10 A. M., and at the up-town offices as follows: Stations A and B, 8:15 A. M.; Stations C and D, 7:55 A. M.; Stations E and F, 7:40 A. M.; Station G, 7:35 A. M.; Station O, 8 A. M. JAMES KELLY, P. M.

AWAY WITH SPECTACLES.

OLD EYES MADE NEW

easily, without doctor or medicine. Sent post paid on receipt of 10 cents.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner of East 28th-st., New-York.

AWAY WITH UNCOMFORTABLE TRUSSES—COMFORT AND CURE FOR THE RUPTURED. Sent post-paid on receipt of 10 cents. Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION FOR the married. Sent, in sealed envelope, on receipt of 10 cents.

Address Dr. E. B. FOOTE, author of "Medical Common Sense." Book 400 pages, $1 50, sent by mail,) No. 110 Lexington-av., corner East 28th-st., New-York.

WITH A BOX OF PHŒNIX DISINFECTANT you can stop bad smells and noxious gases. Cheap; Durable; Instantaneous. Agency, No. 4 Dey-[illegible]

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW COMIC BOOK
BY
ARTEMUS WARD.
ARTEMUS WARD IN LONDON.

This new book, by the late Artemus Ward, contains among many other laughable chapters, the celebrated Letters to *Punch*, which created so much merriment. It is illustrated with numerous comic drawings by Howard, and will be found one of the most amusing books of the season. *** Bound uniformly with Ward's other books. Price $1 50.

G. W. CARLETON & CO., PUBLISHERS, NEW-YORK.

THE ROUND TABLE.

A SATURDAY REVIEW OF POLITICS, LITERATURE, SOCIETY AND ART.

The SIXTH VOLUME of THE ROUND TABLE begins with the first number published in July.

The marked success of this journal warrants its conductors in promising important improvements during the year. Advertisers are reminded that there is now no medium in the country more valuable for addressing the wealthy and cultivated classes than THE ROUND TABLE. Terms of subscription: 1 copy 1 year, $6; 1 copy 2 years, $10. For more detailed terms, circulars, advertisers' rates, &c., address

THE ROUND TABLE,
No. 132 Nassau-st., New-York.

TO TRAVELERS! TOURISTS!

GUIDE BOOKS!

APPLETON'S HAND-BOOK OF NORTHERN TRAVEL. Containing an account of the principal watering places and Summer resorts, including Niagara, Trenton Falls, White Mountains, Lake Superior, &c. One vol. 12mo. Illustrated with Maps. Price $3.

APPLETON'S HAND-BOOK OF AMERICAN TRAVEL. Being a Guide-Book to the entire United States, North, South, East and West. One vol. 12mo. Price $4.

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Nos. 443 and 445 Broadway.

Sent free by mail on receipt of price

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

NO. 20 WALL-ST., CORNER OF NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

We buy and sell at the most liberal current prices, and keep on hand a full supply of GOVERNMENT BONDS OF ALL ISSUES, SEVEN-THIRTIES AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, And execute orders for purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

We have added to our office a Retail Department for the accommodation of the public demand for investment in and exchanges of Government Securities, the purchase of GOLD and INTEREST COUPONS, and the sale of INTERNAL REVENUE STAMPS.

SEVEN-THIRTIES CONVERTED INTO FIVE-TWENTIES AT THE MOST FAVORABLE RATES.

JAY COOKE & CO.

Fisk & Hatch

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, No. 5 Nassau-street, BUY AND SELL AT MARKET RATES:

U. S. SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881,
U. S. FIVE-TWENTY BONDS,
U. S. SEVEN-THIRTY TREASURY NOTES,
U. S. TEN-FORTY BONDS,
U. S. ONE-YEAR CERTIFICATES,
U. S. COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES,
U. S. THIRTY-YEAR BONDS, Pacific R. R. issues, Central Pacific Railroad State Aid Bonds, and other desirable Securities.

Also, receive deposits and make collections on favorable terms.

RATES FOR EXCHANGING SEVEN-THIRTY NOTES, JULY 2, 1867.

HATCH, FOOTE & CO.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, ETC. No. 12 Wall-st., N. Y.

For AUGUST NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $26 15 DIFFERENCE.
For JUNE NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $2 15 DIFFERENCE.
For JULY NOTES we give the NEW 5-20 BONDS, and pay $32 35 DIFFERENCE. ON EACH $1,000.

ST. PAUL, Minn., June 24, 1867.

THE MINNESOTA 8 PER CENT. LOAN, due July 1, will be paid on and after that date, at the office of P. M. MYERS & CO., No. 24 Pine-st., New-York. CHARLES SCHEFFER, State Treasurer.

EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867. At the annual election for Directors of the EXCHANGE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, held on Wednesday, the 26th June, instant, the following-named gentlemen were duly elected:

JAMES VAN NORDEN, A. M. BININGER, WILLIAM K. THORN, EDMUND HURRY, JOHN T. B. MAXWELL, DANIEL B. PIERSON, WILLIAM S. FAITOUTE, CHARLES BUTTS, RICHARD F. CARMAN, WM. P. COOLEDGE, JOHN RANDALL, WM. T. LONGWORTH, ELISHA BROOKS, RICHARD C. COMBES, JOHN W. AMERMAN, THOMAS B. PECK, JOHN G. GOTTSBERGER.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, held on the 27th June, JAMES VAN NORDEN, Esq., was reelected President for the ensuing year. RICHARD C. COMBES, Secretary.

FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM. GEORGE PHIPPS. THOS. BELKNAP, JR.

KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, BANKERS AND BROKERS, NO. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK. Government securities, railroad and other bonds, railroad, mining and miscellaneous stocks, gold and exchange bought and sold on commission. Mercantile paper and loans in currency or gold negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO., BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT, FOR TRAVELER'S USE, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF EUROPE, THROUGH THE MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD, OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, VIENNA, AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.

LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS. Exchange on London and Paris. Sight Drafts on Edinburgh and Glasgow. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold At the New-York Stock Exchange. JAMES G. KING'S SONS, No. 54 William-st.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds. JOLIET AND CHICAGO RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds. DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage Bonds. DUBUQUE SOUTHWESTERN RAILROAD Coupons of First Mortgage Preferred Bonds. DETROIT AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD Coupons, and DETROIT AND PONTIAC RAILROAD Coupons, due July 1, 1867, will be paid at our office, No. 12 Pine-st., on and after that date, less Government tax. M. K. JESUP & CO.

MISSOURI STATE INTEREST. NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, June, 1867. The coupons maturing July 1, 1867, from Bonds of the State of Missouri, (except those issued to the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad Company,) will be paid on presentation at this bank on and after that date. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1867, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers:
City of Chicago—Municipal.
City of Chicago—Water Loan.
City of Chicago—Tunnel.
Albany City.
Alabama State, 8 per cent. (new issue.)
Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, convertible.
Missouri State issued to Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad.

OFFICE OF CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867. COUPONS DUE JULY 1, 1867, FROM the following-named Bonds, will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at this office, viz.:
C., St. P. and F. R. Co. Flagg Trust Bonds.
G. and C. U. R. Co. Elgin and State Line Bonds.
G. and C. U. R. Co. Mississippi River Bridge Bonds.
Beloit and Madison R. Co. First Mortgage Bonds.
A. L. PRITCHARD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE AGENT OF STATE OF INDIANA, Nos. 27 AND 29 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867. I HAVE IN MY HANDS FUNDS TO redeem all the outstanding Indiana Two and a Half per Cent. Certificates of Stock on presentation at my office. Holders are notified that, after the 15th inst. said stocks will cease to draw interest. W. Q. GRESHAM, Agent of State.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE INterest on the bonds and stocks of the Corporation of the City of New-York, due and payable Aug. 1, 1867, will be paid on that day, by Peter B. Sweeny, Esq., Chamberlain of the City, at the National Broadway Bank. The transfer-books will be closed Wednesday, July 3, 1867. RICHD. B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller. DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, GENERAL OFFICE, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867. THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS Company will close on the evening of SATURDAY, June 29, instant, and open on the morning of MONDAY, July 22, prox. By order of the Board of Managers. A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY, Nos. 365 AND 367 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867. THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THE Merchants' Union Express Company are THIS DAY reopened for the transfer of stock on which all calls and assessments due have been paid. J. N. KNAPP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY, CLEVELAND, OHIO, June 26, 1867. THE COUPONS OF THE BONDS OF this company will be paid hereafter at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, who will also act as transfer agents from this date. JOHN NEWELL, President.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 66 WALL-ST. AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors, held on the 26th June, THEODORE KEELER was appointed Secretary, and WILLIAM R. SKIDMORE Assistant Secretary of the Company. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NASHVILLE, Tenn., June 1, 1867. THE INTEREST ON THE DEBT OF the State of Tennessee falling due on the 1st of July, 1867, will be paid at the Fourth National Bank in the City of New-York. G. W. BLACKBURN, Comptroller.

$30,000 REGISTERED STOCK OF the State of South Carolina, issued for the construction of the new State House, interest payable January and July, six per cent. per annum, principal due 1890—for sale at a low rate. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A LIMITED AMOUNT OF SECOND Mortgage Twenty-year 7 PER CENT. BONDS of the MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY, at a price making them a desirable investment. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 Wall-st.

THE COUPONS DUE JULY 1 OF THE bonds of the Louisville, Cincinnati and Lexington Railroads will be paid on presentation at the office of Tifford & Bodley, Bankers, No. 9 New-st. W. A. DUDLEY, Chairman.

WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND COMpetent party, having a large acquaintance on the Street and with operators, a position as cashier or gold buyer in a banker's or broker's office. Address B., Box No. 137 Times Office.

$11,000, $9,000 AND $6,000 TO LOAN on bond and mortgage, on City improved property. HALL J. HOW, No 12 Pine-st.

FINANCIAL

VERMILYE & CO., NO. 44 WALL-ST.

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT STOCKS AND COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.

ALL CLASSES OF UNITED STATES FUNDS Credited or Remitted for on Receipt, at Market Rates, FREE OF ALL COMMISSION CHARGES.

CLOSING PRICES.

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867.

	Buy.	Sell.		Buy.	Sell.
Registered '81	108⅞	109	5-20 Coupon, '67	106⅜	106⅝
Coupon, 1881	109	109¼	June, 7-30	106⅜	106⅝
5-20 Regist'd '62	107¼	107¾	July, 7-30	106⅜	106⅝
5-20 Coupon, '62	110⅝	110¾	July, C.I.Nt's, '64	119	119¼
5-20 Coupon, '64	107⅝	107¾	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '64	118¾	119
5-20 Coupon, '65	106⅛	106⅝	Oct., C.I.Nt's, '64	117¾	118
5-20 " new, '65	106⅛	106⅝	Dec., C.I.Nt's, '64	117	117¼
5-20 " new, '67	106⅜	106½	May, C.I.Nt's, '65	116⅜	116⅝
10-40 Registered	100⅛	100⅝	Aug., C.I.Nt's, '65	115⅜	115⅝
10-40 Coupon	100⅝	100⅞	Sept., C.I.Nt's, '65	115	115¼
Gold	138⅛	138¼	Oct. C.I.Nt's, '65	114½	114¾

WE HAVE NOW READY FOR DELIVERY THE NEW 5-20 BONDS OF 1867, for which the FIRST SERIES OF 7.30 TREASURY NOTES are taken at full rates.

SECOND and THIRD SERIES 7.30s PURCHASED AT FULL MARKET PRICES. VERMILYE & CO., No. 44 WALL-ST.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, in New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1867:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$3,409,618 65
Commercial paper	$2,004,837 00	
Demand loans	1,267,234 61	
Indebtedness of Directors	137,547 04	
Overdrafts		52 80
Banking-house		175,000 00
Cash items		65,978 39
Exchanges for Clearing-house this A. M.		372,122 80
Due from National Banks		227,237 90
Due from other Banks		5,299 88
United States Bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		1,000,000 00
United States Bonds deposited with the United States Treasurer to secure Deposits		200,000 00
United States Bonds and Securities on hand		944,416 80
Other stocks, bonds and mortgages, as per schedule		30,000 00
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		129,450 00
Specie		44,753 35
Legal-tender Notes	$203,278 99	
Compound Interest Notes	100,000 00—	1,203,278 99
Total		$7,807,209 56

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$1,000,000 00
Surplus fund	1,221,860 58
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	900,000 00
Individual deposits	4,365,333 41
United States deposits	45,401 38
Due to National Banks	101,037 70
Due to other Banks	1,990 70
State Bank circulation outstanding	9,699 00
Premium account	34,750 00
Dividends unpaid	127,137 79
Total	$7,807,209 56

I, JOHN L. EVERETT, Cashier of the National Broadway Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. L. EVERETT, Cashier.

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 2d day of July, 1867. WILLIAM B. ROCKWELL, Notary Public, New-York. Five Cent Internal Revenue Stamp canceled.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, in the City of New-York, in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1867:

DR.—RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts		$2,696,045 16
Commercial Paper	$2,392,945 16	
Demand Loans	288,100 00	
Indebtedness of Directors	15,000 00	
Overdrafts		5,278 15
Banking-house		125,000 00
Premiums		5,284 68
Cash Items (including Revenue Stamps)	$29,323 37	
Exchanges for Clearing-house this A. M.	290,534 06—	319,857 43
Due from National Banks		218,115 32
Due from other Banks and Bankers		4,512 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Circulating Notes		500,000 00
U. S. Bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure Deposits		74,000 00
New-York Co. 7 per cent. Bonds		54,135 88
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of other National Banks	$68,321 00	
Cash on hand in Circulating Notes of State Banks	4,201 00—	72,522 00
Specie		22,885 51
Fractional Currency		1,061 20
Legal-tender Notes	$585,023 00	
Compound Interest Notes	449,120 00—	984,143 00
Total		$5,082,890 33

CR.—LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$1,235,000 00
Surplus Fund		162,064 44
Circulating Notes received from Comptroller	$450,000 00	
Less amount on hand	1,235 00	
Amount outstanding		448,765 00
Individual Deposits		2,590,184 90
United States Deposits		43,787 32
Due to National Banks		594,205 67
Due to other Banks and Bankers		5,392 00
State Bank Circulation outstanding		3,491 00
Total		$5,082,890 33

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.: I, EDWARD J. OAKLEY, Cashier of The Merchants' Exchange National Bank of the City of New-York, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 2d day of July, 1867. JONATHAN MARSHALL, Notary Public of City and County of New-York. [5 cent stamp.]

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF "THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK," in the State of New-York, on the morning of the first Monday of July, 1867.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$793,888 80
Commercial paper	$558,868 80	
Demand loans	235,000 00	
Premiums		27,541 50
Cash items, (including Revenue Stamps,)		6,467 77
Exchanges for Clearing-house this A. M.		137,609 73
Due from National Banks		15,194 06
United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure circulating notes		300,000 00
United States Bonds deposited with United States Treasurer to secure deposits		50,000 00
Other United States securities deposited with United States Treasurer to secure deposits		100,000 00
United States Bonds and securities on hand		18,995 27
Cash on hand in circulating notes of other National Banks		15,467 00
Fractional currency		4,985 71
Legal tender notes	$128,710 00	
Compound interest notes	230,000 00—	358,710 00
Total		$1,829,054 84

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$300,000 00
Surplus fund		90,000 00
Profit and loss		23,136 90
Circulating notes received from Comptroller	$270,000 00	
Less amount on hand	—	
Amount outstanding		270,000 00
Individual deposits		769,924 97
United States deposits		213,025 15
Cashier's checks outstanding		69,100 00
Due to National Banks		93,867 82
Total		$1,829,054 84

I, CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier of "The Second National Bank of the City of New-York," do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHARLES P. HARTT, Cashier.

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.—Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 2d day of July, 1867. THOS. B. CLIFFORD, Notary Public, New-York County. Five Cent Internal Revenue Stamp canceled.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT OF THE condition of the THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK on the first Monday of July, 1867:

ASSETS.

Loans and discounts		$2,159,437 83
United States Bonds		1,170,000 00
Cash—Legal Tenders	$1,300,909 00	
Specie	19,644 37	
National Currency	114,395 00	
Fractional Currency	609 64	
Checks on City Banks	1,295,762 58—	2,731,320 59
Overdrafts		2,193 30
Premiums		109,542 49
Due from Banks		54,293 68
Total		$6,226,787 89

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$1,000,000 00
Surplus	120,000 00
Dividend No. 6	50,000 00
Circulation	799,199 00
Treasurer of U. S. Deposits	90,407 11
Individual deposits	2,273,273 74
Due to Banks	1,893,908 04
Total	$6,226,787 89

DIRECTORS.

J. F. D. Lanier, W. B. Ogden, Parker Handy, Peter McMartin, S. Harbaugh, James Robb, Le Grand Lockwood, S. J. Tilden, James Winslow.

J. C. MARSELLUS, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 2d day of July, 1867. SAMUEL A. PHILLIPS, Notary Public for the City and County of New-York. [5 cent stamp canceled.]

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS STOCK. NEW-YORK AND NEWFOUNDLAND TELEGRAPH STOCK. HUDSON COUNTY (N. J.) BONDS. JERSEY CITY BONDS, &c., &c. STOCKS, BONDS, AND ALL WESTERN SECURITIES NOT USUALLY SOLD AT THE EXCHANGES, WANTED AND FOR SALE. Apply to GEO. C. DUNBAR, NO. 7 WALL-ST. Broker in Telegraph, Express and Miscellaneous Securities.

TREASURY OF GEORGIA, MILLEDGEVILLE, June 13, 1867. COUPONS OF BONDS OF THE STATE of Georgia maturing after July last will be paid on presentation at the places stipulated on their faces, viz.:
Those payable at New-York, at the National Bank of the Republic.
Those payable at Savannah, Ga., at the Central Railroad Bank.
Those payable at Augusta, Ga., at the office of the Georgia Railroad Company.
Those payable at the Treasury of Georgia, here.
JOHN JONES, Treasurer of Georgia.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE CUMBERLAND COAL AND IRON COMPANY.—The undersigned will receive proposals to the 11th inst., at the office of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., for the sale to them of the whole or any part of $20,000 of said bonds for the purposes of the sinking fund. JAMES BROWN, JOHN E. WILLIAMS, LOWELL HOLBROOK, Trustees. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

FINANCIAL.

SEVEN (7) PER CENT. AMERICAN DOCK AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY BONDS, GUARANTEED BY THE "CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY"

$20,000

of the above named Bonds for sale at 99 per cent. and accrued interest, BY GEO. K. SISTARE, (ADJOINING HOWES & MACY,) NO. 30 WALL-ST.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND. NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 2 CORTLANDT-ST., corner of Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867. A semi-annual dividend of six (6) per cent. (free of Government tax) has this day been declared out of the earnings of the past six months, payable on demand. By order of the Board of Directors. ISAAC D. COLE, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDEND. STAR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 96 BROADWAY. The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after July 1, 1867. NICHOLAS C. MILLER, Secretary. NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.

CAPITAL $5,000,000. FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five (5) per cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1. The transfer-books will be closed from the close of business, on 21st inst., until July 3, prox. B. SEAMAN, Cashier.

THIRTIETH DIVIDEND, HANOVER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from Government tax, payable on demand at their office, No. 45 Wall-st. I. REMSEN LANE, Secretary. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, OFFICE OF SECRETARY, PITTSBURGH, June 20, 1867. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared the regular Quarterly Dividend (No. 14) of 2¼ per cent., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend of 3½ per cent., less Government tax, on the third mortgage bonds, payable on and after Tuesday, the 16th day of July, proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., Nos. 27 and 29 Pine-st., to those registered at New-York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh. The transfer books will close on Saturday, the 29th inst., at half-past 2 (2½) P. M., and reopen on Wednesday, the 17th day of July. F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, TONTINE BUILDINGS, No. 88 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 24, 1867. FORTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF SIX (6) PER CENT out of the EARNINGS of the Road for the THREE MONTHS ENDING 30th inst., payable to the STOCKHOLDERS or their legal representatives, on and after the 5TH OF JULY NEXT. TRANSFER books will be closed on the afternoon of the 25th inst., and reopened on the morning of the 8th proximo. HENRY SMITH, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., TREASURER'S OFFICE, CORNER 4TH-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 14, 1867. THE NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY have declared a dividend of four per cent. on the Preferred and Common Stock, and the same, free of Government tax, will be paid on the 1st day of July next, at this office. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 P. M. June 20, 1867, and opened at 10 A. M. on the 5th day of July. C. VANDERBILT, Jr., Treasurer.

OFFICE GREAT WESTERN (MARINE) INS. CO., No. 39 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867. TWENTY-THIRD SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual interest dividend of THREE AND A HALF PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, will be paid at this office (free of Government tax) on and after July 1, 1867. Transfer books will be closed from on and after the 22d inst. until July 1, 1867. WM. T. LOCKWOOD, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867. AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, it was *Resolved*, That a dividend of five per cent. in cash, free of Government tax, be paid on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of the full-paid shares registered on the 20th day of July inst., and that the transfer-books be closed on the said 20th day of July and opened on the 5th day of August. THOMAS E. WALKER, Treasurer.

THE OCEAN NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. from the profits of the last six months, clear of Government taxes, was declared by the Board of Directors of this Bank to-day, payable on the 10th of July proximo, until which time the transfer-book will be closed. C. S. STEVENSON, Cashier.

MANUFACTURERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, (Brown Bros. & Co.'s Building,) Corner Wall and Hanover sts., June 19, 1867. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared payable to stockholders on and after Monday, July 1. The transfer-books will be closed till that date. J. T. FOUNTAIN, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past six months has this day been declared, free of all tax, payable to the stockholders of this bank on and after MONDAY, July 1. The transfer-books will be closed from the 24th inst. to the 1st proximo. E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK, No. 142 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867. DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of all tax, payable on MONDAY, 1st of July next. The transfer-books will be closed from June 22 until July 5, 1867. F. L. TAINTOR, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 22, 1867. A DIVIDEND OF EIGHT (8) PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been this day declared, from the profits of the past six months, payable on and after July 1. The transfer book will remain closed until July 2. By order of the Board. O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE TRADESMEN'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 168 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867. THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of six per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst., free of Government tax, at the office No. 168 Broadway. T. Y. BROWN, Secretary.

THE TRADESMEN'S NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 18, 1867. A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN (7) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid on and after July 1, the bank also assuming the payment of the City tax on the shares of the stockholders for the present year. ANTHONY HALSEY, Cashier.

COMMERCE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF N.-Y., OFFICE, No. 27 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Monday, the 8th inst. WM. E. HOXIE, Secretary.

NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867. TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.—A DIVIdend of Five (5) per cent., free of all taxes, has this day been declared, payable on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

BANK OF AMERICA.—DIVIDEND.—THE President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., for the current six months, free from tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867. The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of July 3. WILLIAM L. JENKINS, Cashier. NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867.

OFFICE OF THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 388 CANAL-ST., July 2, 1867. CASH CAPITAL $150,000 SURPLUS 43,500. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand. FRED. V. PRICE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. upon the capital stock, free from Government tax, payable on and after MONDAY, July 1, 1867. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Vice-President.

THE MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., free of Government tax, payable to stockholders on and after July 1. The transfer book will be closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

HANOVER NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867. DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the capital stock, free of Government tax, payable on the first day of July next. The transfer book will be closed until that date. JOHN T. BANKER, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867. THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have this day declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free from all tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer-book will be closed from this date until July 1. WM. H. COX, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, June, 1867. THIRTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-annual dividend of $3 per share on the Capital Stock of this Bank, and the Government tax, will be paid on and after the 1st day of July ensuing. By order of the Board. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK.—DIVIDEND.—A semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT, free from Government tax, has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after JULY 8. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent. payable on demand, free of Government tax. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

MARINE NATIONAL BANK, No. 90 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, June 19, 1867. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX per cent., (6) free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders on and after Monday, July 1. Transfer-books will be closed until July 2. J. DELAMATER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 2, 1867. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Five Per Cent., free of Government Tax, payable on demand. T. B. CARTER, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND. OFFICE OF THE MERCANTILE FIRE INS. CO., No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867. The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on and after Monday, July 1, 1867. WM. A. ANDERSON, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867. A DIVIDEND OF FIVE (5) PER CENT. free of Government tax, will be paid by this Bank on and after July 1, 1867. J. C. MARSELLUS, Asst. Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, June 26, 1867. A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER CENT., free from Government tax, has been this day declared, payable on and after July 1, 1867. The Transfer books will be closed from this date until the 2d July. JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NASSAU FIRE INSURANCE CO. OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, June 25, 1867. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) per Cent. on the capital stock, payable July 1. THOMAS B. JONES, Secretary.

NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1867. A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SEVEN per cent. has been declared, free from Government tax, payable on and after 1st July next. The transfer-books will be closed until that date. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

OFFICE EMPIRE CITY FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, June 27, 1867. THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT., free of Government tax, payable on demand. WM. A. BURTIS, Jr., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK, Chatham-square, (opposite Mott-st.) Interest Six per cent., free of tax, allowed on deposits of $1 to $5,000. Money deposited on or before July 20 will receive interest from July 1.

WILLIAMSBURGH SAVINGS BANK, Corner of South 2d and 4th sts., Brooklyn, L. I. DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of three dollars and upward that shall have been deposited three months on the first day of July next, will be paid to depositors on or after MONDAY, July 15. FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. Interest not called for will be passed to the credit of depositors as principal. Deposits made on or before the 10th day of July will draw interest from the 1st. The Bank is open for business daily, (Sundays and holidays excepted,) on Mondays and Saturdays from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M., and on Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Fridays from 10 A. M. until 2 P. M. GEORGE RICARD, President. WILLIAM WALL, NATHANIEL BRIGGS, Vice-Presidents. SAMUEL W. TRUSLOW, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 96 WARREN-ST. JULY INTEREST FOR 1867. The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of July, 1867, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five per cent. per annum on all sums over, (free of Government tax.) Interest not called for will be added to the principal. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

SIX PER CENT., FREE FROM GOVERNMENT TAX. THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 3D-AV. AND 26TH-ST., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867. DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, (free from Government tax,) on all sums from $1 to $5,000, will be paid on and after the third MONDAY in July. DEPOSITS made on or before July 10 will draw interest from the 1st. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8 o'clock. SPENCER K. GREEN, President. RICHARD KELLY, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK. JULY INTEREST FOR 1867. The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors on and after MONDAY, July 15, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, on all sums of Five Hundred Dollars and under entitled thereto, and Five per Cent. per annum on all sums above Five Hundred Dollars entitled thereto, free of tax. Interest not called for will be added as principal. Bank open from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from 5 to 7 P. M. B. F. WHEELWRIGHT, President. JOHN S. DICKERSON, JAMES BRYCE, Secretaries.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 3 CHAMBERS-ST., NEW-YORK, June 17, 1867. Interest on deposits for six and three months previous to the 1st day of July, 1867, has been declared at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and 6 per cent. on sums over $500, which will be paid to depositors on and after the 15th day of July, 1867. Interest not called for will be added to the principal, and draw interest from the 1st day of July. Bank opens daily from 10 A. M. till 3 P. M., and on Thursdays from 10 A. M. till 7 P. M. WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President. CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 644 BROADWAY, COR. BLEECKER-ST. The Trustees of this Institution have declared the thirty-third semi-annual dividend on all deposits by the rules entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $1,000 and less, and five per cent. on larger sums, payable on and after July 15, free of tax. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn, will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date. E. J. BROWN, President. EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer. C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK, Now occupying their NEW FIRE-PROOF BANKING-HOUSE, Nos. 1 and 3 3d-av., opposite Cooper Institute, Will pay their usual half-yearly dividend at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on and after July 17. DEPOSITS received in sums of $1 to $5,000 and SIX PER CENT. interest allowed thereon. DEPOSITS made on or before the 10th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July. ISAAC T. SMITH, President. T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, NO. 283 BOWERY. Six per cent. interest, free from tax, allowed on sums of from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from 1st July. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAYS and WEDNESDAYS from 10 to 7. German spoken. ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President. HENRY C. FISHER, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. The Trustees of this institution have directed that interest on deposits entitled thereto for the six months ending June 30 at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum on sums not exceeding $1,000, and FIVE PER CENT. over $1,000, (free from Government tax,) shall be paid on and after MONDAY, July 15 1867. FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President. WADE B. WORRALL, Sec'y. PETER CUMMING, Acc't.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK. Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.; interest six per cent., free of tax, on all sums, and commences July 1, on deposits made before July 27. SAMUEL NEWBY, President. JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK, Southwest corner of Bowery and Canal-st. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. ALL MONEY DEPOSITED NOW, OR ON OR BEFORE JULY 20, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM JULY 1. Bank open every day from 10 to 3 o'clock, and also on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings from 5 to 7. GEORGE FOLSOM, President. SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st. INTEREST ALLOWED AT THE RATE of six per cent. on all sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. on all sums over $2,000, not exceeding $5,000. Money deposited now draws interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President. V. L. BUXTON, Secretary.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK, CORner 34th-st. and 8th-av.—Six per cent. interest paid, free of tax. Money deposited on or before the 20th of July will draw interest from the 1st of July. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays from 6 to 8 o'clock. JOHN HOOPER, President. FREDERICK L. VULTE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER OF 14TH-ST.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Money deposited now will draw interest from July 1. R. H. MACLAY, President. R. H. BULL, Sec'y. S. S. CONSTANT, Vice-Pres't.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REYNOLDS' TURBINE

WATER WHEELS

REYNOLDS' PATENT sweeps the field; new improvements; low prices; does not clog; has no complications of gates or costly flume work; compact for shipment; great water-saver; the only wheel that excels overshots; gold medal awarded by American Institute for superiority. Also, Shafting and Gearing furnished when required. GEORGE TALLCOT, Late TALLCOT & UNDERHILL. No. 96 Liberty-st.

THE GRAND BOULEVARD AS IT will be—splendidly illustrated—and other splendid novelties, including music. The Boulevard March in the August number of Demorest's Monthly Magazine. Ready next week. The Boulevard as it is. The July number now ready.

ROUND-CORNERED PLAYING CARDS at all stationers and fancy goods dealers. These cards will not split, and cost no more than the ordinary sharp-pointed cards commonly sold. Wholesale at the manufacturers', SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 43 John-st., New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—THE IMMENSE NUMber of visitors to-day to ram DUNDERBERG has so retarded the work of preparing the ship for sea, that it has been found necessary to rescind the permission to go on board after to-day. WM. H. WEBB. JULY 2, 1867.

TO PRINTERS.—PATENT COMPOSITION FOR INKING ROLLERS.—Always remains moist, does not harden, shrink or crack. For sale by FRANCIS & LOUTREL. No. 45 Maiden-lane, N. Y.

A STUDENT, ABOUT STARTING FOR Europe for a pedestrian tour, wishes to meet a young man who would join him. Address VIATOR, Box No. 142 Times Office.

IRON AND METALS.

THOS. J. POPE & BROS., PIG IRON, METALS, RAILS, &c., No. 292 Pearl, near Beekman-st., New-York. CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

IGLESIA DE SANTIAGO.—TODOS LOS DOmingos a las dos de la tarde la mencionada Iglesia celebra su culto en español, en la Capilla de la Trinidad, calle veinticinco al oeste, cerca de Broadway. El Rector de ella Presbitero Enrique C. Riley de Santiago de Chile, predica el sermon. Lo que se participa al publico invitandolo cordialmente. Los asientos son gratis.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS & Co., Auctioneers.

SPECIAL SALES OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

A. S. RICHARDS & CO., will sell on WEDNESDAY, July 3, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 44 Cortlandt-st., a large variety of Spring and Summer Goods.

Auction sales every WEDNESDAY during the year.

FOR SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of July, at 12 M., at Hoboken, the revenue steam-propeller CUYAHOGA.

Full-rigged brig, burden 536 tons, old measurement, built by Westervelt, New-York, in 1855. Frame live oak, locust and cedar; replanked and thoroughly repaired by John Linn, in Philadelphia, in 1864. Is now in complete order.

Has one complete suit of cotton sails, nearly new, and is well found in anchors, chains, boats, &c. Fine poop-cabin, wardroom, berth-deck and all the appointments of a man-of-war; has
Two oscillating engines, 36x32;
Two horizontal tubular boilers;
Composition screw, 8 feet diameter, 14 feet pitch.
Stows 136 gross tons coal in bunkers.

Also, at the same time and place, the revenue steam-propeller KEWANEE.

Three years old, built of the best material, consisting of live oak, white oak, locust and cedar; copper-fastened and coppered; diagonally braced with iron, three and a half inches by one-half inch thick. Two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, foreyard, topsail and topgallant yards. Has full suits of sails, standing and running rigging complete; well found in chains, anchors, hawsers, boats, &c.

Two oscillating engines, 36x30 inches, with appurtenances complete. Tubular boiler, 15x12 feet, in good order, and built of the best quality charcoal iron. Composition propeller, 8 feet diameter.

Length over all, 133 feet; breadth of beam, 26 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 11 feet.

Also, at the same time and place, the revenue steam propeller MIAMI.

Built of the best material, consisting of teak-wood, mahogany and live-oak and cedar, copper-fastened and coppered; two masts, bowsprit, jibboom, foreyard, topsail and topgallant yards. Has full suits of sails; standing and running rigging complete; and is well found in chains, anchors, hawsers and boats. Engines, boilers and propeller of the best quality.

These vessels are in complete order, and can be sent to sea at small expense.

Information regarding these vessels can be given by the undersigned, or they can be examined at their dock at Hoboken, near the sectional dock, (officers being in charge to give facilities to all wishing to inspect them,) after Thursday, 27th June next. HENRY A. SMYTHE, Collector of Customs.

SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 16, 1897. Will be sold at public auction, at the depot of Army Clothing and Equipage, No. 400 Washington-st., New-York City, on TUESDAY, the 9th of July next, commencing at 11 o'clock A. M., the following-described property:
25,234 pairs Machine-sewed Boots.
58,989 pairs Machine-sewed Bootees.
13,500 pounds of Wall Tents.
6,900 pounds of Common Tents.
18,000 pounds of Hospital Tents.
10,900 pounds of Shelter Tents.
7,355 pounds of Canvas.

Samples of the above may be seen at the depot, and further information obtained.

TERMS—Cash, in Government funds; ten per cent. down and balance before goods are taken from the depot, which must be within five days of sale, under forfeiture of purchase.

Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Asst. Q. M. G. U. S. A.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER.

HORSES, CARRIAGES AND HARNESS, belonging to the estate of the late Wm. S. Herriman, Esq., deceased.

One pair brown horses 16 hands high, young and sound, 6 and 7 years old, perfectly gentle and kind, and go in single or double harness.
Close Carriage by best City makers.
Open Carriage by best City makers.
Two sets double harness.

The above will be sold on WEDNESDAY, July 3, at 12 o'clock noon, in front of their salesroom, No. 93 Liberty-st., a few doors west of Broadway.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

BOARD OF AUDIT.—RULES ADOPTED BY the Boards of Audit, created by the acts of the Legislature of New-York, passed April 23, 1867, and April 25, 1867, for regulating the proceedings of said Boards.—NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

First—The statutes, by which the said Boards of Audit are created, require all persons having unadjusted claims against the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, which originated prior to Jan. 1, 1867, to present the same to the Board, created for the adjustment and settlement of such claims, on or before the 23d day of July, 1867, and require all persons having like claims against the "County of New-York" to present the same to the Board created for the adjustment and settlement of those claims, on or before the 25th day of July, 1867. In compliance with the requirements of the statutes, claims may be filed with the Clerk of said Board at the office of the Comptroller of the City of New-York, on or before the days above mentioned. Claims not presented before the expiration of the times above limited cannot be considered by said Boards.

Second—Each claimant, at least ten days before the hearing of his claim is had, shall file with the Clerk of the Board of Audit to which his claim is presented, a statement in writing, duly verified, of the facts upon which his claim is based, together with a complete bill of the items constituting such claim, also duly verified, and shall serve a duplicate or copy of the statement and bill of items on the Counsel to the Corporation. Every such statement of facts shall also state whether any suit has been prosecuted or brought upon the claim therein mentioned by the claimant or any predecessor in interest, the time of commencement of such suit, (if any,) the Court in which the same was brought, and the names of the attorneys appearing therein, whether such suit is still pending, or what disposition has been made of it, and, if judgment has been rendered therein against the plaintiff, the grounds of such judgment.

Third—If no special answer to any such statement or claim is interposed and filed with the Clerk of the Board to whom the claim is presented within ten days after such filing and service of the claim, the Counsel to the Corporation will be considered as having answered by a general denial, and in all cases, whether an answer be interposed or not, the claimant will be required to sustain his claim by proof of the facts upon which it is based.

Fourth—Calendars will be made of the claims presented to said Boards respectively in the order in which the verified statements thereof shall be filed and served as above required, and claims will be taken up and heard in their order upon such calendars, except that for good cause shown to the Board, upon reasonable notices a preference may be granted or postponement of hearing had.

Fifth—A day calendar for each day, consisting of not more than ten cases, unless otherwise ordered by the Boards, shall be made up by the clerk, as directed by the Boards, and posted in the room occupied by the Boards for hearing cases before 3 o'clock P. M. of the day preceding the calling of said calendar. No adjournment of any case on the day calendar will be granted, except for sufficient cause shown by affidavit.

Sixth—The hearings of said claims shall be conducted generally in the same manner as the trials of actions in the Courts of Record, but the form and manner of proceeding may be modified to conform to the duties of these Boards, and the rules of evidence applicable on such trials, and not inconsistent with the duties and purposes of these Boards, shall apply to hearings before them.

Seventh—The decisions of the Boards of Audit upon claims heard shall be announced, in open board, immediately after the opening of sitting for the day, as soon after the hearings shall be closed as can be conveniently done.

CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW, President.
RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Comptroller.
B. W. BONNEY,
J. H. MARTINDALE,
W. R. STEWART.
THOMAS COLGAN, Clerk.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE —Fifth Collection District, State of New-York, Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City of New-York. Pursuant to the provisions of an act entitled "An Act to Reduce Internal Taxation," and to amend an act entitled "An Act to provide Internal Revenue to support the Government and to pay interest on the Public Debt, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1864, and acts amendatory thereof, notice is hereby given to all persons liable to pay duties or taxes, under said act, in the Fifth Collection District of the State of New-York, that the Collector of said district has received from the Assessor thereof his annual collection list for the year ending April 30, 1868; that the duties and taxes assessed by said Assessor have become due and payable; that the said Collector will attend to receive the same at his office, No. 561 Broadway, in the City of New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) from the 25th day of June, A. D. 1867, until the 20th day of July, 1867, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.—Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867. JOSEPH HOXIE, Collector Fifth District, State of New-York.

N. B.—Said duties and taxes may be paid at any time before the period above mentioned.

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE.—Eighth Collection District of New-York, comprising the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District, for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 190 5th-av., (in the rear of the Second National Bank,) daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on MONDAY, 24th June, and ending on SATURDAY, 20th July, for the receipt of said taxes, &c., &c. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon incomes, billiard tables, carriages, plate, watches and licenses.

The number of taxpayers in this District is so great that much trouble and delay will be avoided by early payments. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law. THOS. E. SMITH, Collector. Dated NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.

OFFICE OF COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE, Thirty-second District of the State of New-York, No. 83 Cedar-st., comprising the First, Second and Fourth Wards of the City of New-York. ANNUAL TAX NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the annual list of taxes assessed in the above Collection District for the year beginning May 1, 1867, has been received from the Assessor, and that the duties, taxes and licenses therein specified have become due and payable. The undersigned will attend personally, or by deputy, at his office, No. 83 Cedar st., near Broadway, daily, (Sundays excepted,) commencing on the first day of August ensuing, and ending on the first day of September, for the receipt of said duties, taxes, &c. Office hours from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. The taxes included in the annual list are upon plate, carriages, yachts, billiard-tables, piano-fortes, gold watches, licenses; and upon incomes for the year 1866. All persons who shall neglect to pay the sums due by them respectively, according to the list aforesaid, within the time herein specified, will become liable to the penalties prescribed by the law. SHERIDAN SHOOK, Collector. Dated NEW-YORK, June 12, 1867.

ALL PERSONS HAVING ANY BUSINESS to transact with the estate of ROB'T MARCHER, deceased, and especially in matters affecting patent rights, rents, royalties, payments or purchases, &c., will apply at No. 449 West 26th-st., or to WILLIAM S. CARMAN, Stuyvesant Bank, No. 744 Broadway, New-York City. REBECCA A. MARCHER, Executrix. JOHN LANE, Executor.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTE LOST.—LOST, ON THE 2D JULY, A NOTE made by Strang & Adriance, No. 643, dated March 22, 1867, at four months for $1,189 67. All persons are cautioned against negotiating it, as it has already been paid by the drawers. The finder will confer a favor by inclosing it to their address, No. 415 Broadway.

DRY GOODS!

SCARFS, TIES AND CRAVATS, IN NEW AND FASHIONABLE FABRIC, FROM THE LEADING MAGAZINS DU MODE OF LONDON AND PARIS.

The largest and most elegant assortment ever offered in the UNITED STATES, AT UNION ADAMS, No. 637 BROADWAY.

UNDERWEAR AND HOSIERY, LIGHT AND LUXURIOUS, in REAL BALBRIGGAN and LISLE THREAD. In tasteful patterns, particularly suited to the FASHIONABLE and FASTIDIOUS, At UNION ADAMS, NO. 637 BROADWAY.

BATHING, BOATING AND BASE BALL SUITS OF NEW AND UNIQUE DESIGNS on hand and made to order from patterns imported especially for this purpose AT UNION ADAMS', No. 637 Broadway.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway, Are closing out the entire balance of LINEN DRESS GOODS, at greatly reduced prices.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway, Have a very complete assortment of REAL BARNSLEY LINEN SHEETINGS AND IRISH PILLOW LINENS, of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted Pure Linen.

MILLIKEN & CO., No. 748 Broadway, Have a very complete assortment of IRISH LINENS AND HANDKERCHIEFS. ALSO, TABLE CLOTHS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, &c., of their own importation, which they offer at low prices. Every article warranted.

ELLERTON NEW MILLS COTTON FLANNELS For the Season of 1867.

The attention of the trade is specially invited to the new production for the season of 1867, sample cases of which are now ready for inspection at our store, Nos. 43 and 45 White-st. E. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO.

LAKE & McCREERY, No. 471 BROADWAY, preparatory to taking their semi-annual account of stock, have made an immense and FINAL REDUCTION in the price of all their remaining SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS of every description. They call attention to whole lines of RICH GOODS, reduced in many instances to one-third their ORIGINAL COST. White Goods, Laces and Embroideries, specially adapted to Summer wear, at greatly reduced prices. Also, a great reduction in prices in the CLOAK AND SHAWL DEPARTMENT.

FRENCH WOVE CORSETS. $1, $1 25, $1 50; extra fine, $1 75, $2. The most comfortable and best fitting corset in the world. Edgings, Rufflings and Trimmings for undergarments; Embroidered Yokes and Bands at low prices. at ELGER'S, 880 and 882 Broadway, n'r 19th-st., east side.

JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS—LAdies' and gentlemen's TRAVELING and TOILET BAGS, TRUNKS, BAGS, &c., of our own manufacture, JOHN CATTNACH, corner of Broadway and Wall-st., and No. 700 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

LADIES' BRONZE HATS AND TRAVELING BONNETS this week at great bargains. L. BINNS' Millinery, No. 577 Broadway. Children's Hats and Sun Hats at half-price. Straw Hats and Bonnets, $1. Save this.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP. The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of E. B. CLAYTON'S SONS, has been this day dissolved. The paper business at No. 56 John-st. will hereafter be continued by A. T. CLAYTON, and the stationery business at No. 157 Pearl-st., by CHARLES H. CLAYTON, each on their separate account. (Signed,) A. T. CLAYTON, CHARLES H. CLAYTON. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867. I have this day associated with myself in business, my nephew and salesman, JAMES M. CHALMERS, under the firm name of CLAYTON & CO., and will hereafter continue the general paper business, in all its branches, of the late firm of E. B. CLAYTON'S SONS, No. 56 John-st. A. T. CLAYTON.

The PRINTING, BLANK-BOOK and STATIONERY business of the late firm of E. B. CLAYTON'S SONS, at No. 157 Pearl-st., will be continued under the firm of CHARLES H. CLAYTON & CO., Mr. THOMAS E. GARSON having an interest in the same. CHARLES H. CLAYTON. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

No. 11 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867. THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of GENTIL & PHIPPS, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign in liquidation. THEODORE GENTIL, GEO. PHIPPS.

No. 24 BROAD-ST., NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867. The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of KETCHUM, PHIPPS & BELKNAP, for the purpose of transacting business as bankers and brokers in Government securities, stocks, bonds, gold, exchange and mercantile paper. FRANKLIN M. KETCHUM, GEORGE PHIPPS, THOS. BELKNAP, Jr.

THE FIRM OF M. K. JESUP & CO. expires this day by limitation. Either MORRIS K. JESUP or JOHN S. KENNEDY will sign in liquidation. MORRIS K. JESUP. JOHN S. KENNEDY. JOHN CRERAR. SAMUEL A. STRANG. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

The business will be continued at No. 12 Pine-st., under the firm of M. K. JESUP & CO., by the undersigned. MORRIS K. JESUP. JOHN CRERAR. SAMUEL A. STRANG. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF WARD BROTHERS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. EDWARD G. WARD, THEO. H. WARD, JAMES P. JONES. NEW-YORK, July 1, 1867.

The undersigned will continue the business as heretofore, at No. 86 Warren-st., under the firm name of WARD & JONES. THEO. H. WARD, JAMES P. JONES.

NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867. NOTICE—THE FIRM OF POST & MUMFORD, Stock Brokers, was this day dissolved by mutual consent. LEWIS R. POST. B. A. MUMFORD.

NOTICE—THE FIRM OF WILLIAM K. STRONG & CO. is dissolved by the death of WILLIAM K. STRONG. The business will be continued under the same firm name by the surviving partners. JULY 1, 1867. WM. K. STRONG & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—THE OLD ESTABLISHED BLUE-stone yard, situated in Washington-st., near Ferry-st., Hoboken, now doing a first-class business; reasons for selling, dissolution of partnership. Apply on the premises.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

CARPENTER'S CATAWBA WINE FROM Kelly's Island, best quality, in original packages or decanted. OTIS FIELD, No. 131, 129 and 125 Fulton-st., corner Nassau, basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS French cook in a private family; can give the best references, having served several years in the highest places in Washington; no objection to go in the country. Address No. 126 4th-av., in the store, between 10th and 12th sts.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIENCED cooks, laundresses, nurses, waitresses and general servants with unexceptionable references to the first families; many of these servants prefer the country, and are of a superior class. Apply at MANNING'S, corner of Court and Joralemon sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT young woman as cook; understands all kinds of French, German and English cooking, soups, meats and desserts of all kinds, and is an excellent baker; has the best of City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 120 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; thoroughly understands her business and is an excellent baker; understands all kinds of desserts; has no objection to going a short distance in the country; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 57 West 16th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL A situation as first-class waitress or chambermaid and laundress; thoroughly competent; has good City reference; no objections to the country. Apply No. 205 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble Protestant young woman as first-class waitress, or would take care of children; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 274 6th-av., between 17th and 18th sts. Inquire in the millinery.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WET NURSE BY a respectable married English woman, with a fresh breast of milk; best of City reference; no objection to go to the country, or to travel. Call or address No. 172 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl to do cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; best of City reference; good baker. Call at No. 73 Watts-st., second floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress; no objections to the country. Apply at her present employer's, No. 24 East 10th-st., second door from University-place.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOman a situation as waitress or as chambermaid and plain sewer; good City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 144 West 36th-st., in the basement; no objection to the country, or would like to travel.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO RESPECTable girls—one as chambermaid and plain sewer, the other as waitress and to take care of children; can give good City reference. Call for two days at No. 208 7th-av., near West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl, a situation as chambermaid and laundress; no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference. Call at No. 490 6th-av. Can be seen for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as cook; is a good cook and baker; would assist with washing in a private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 92 West 19th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable young woman as first-rate cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing in a small private family; no objections to the country; the best of City reference. Call for two days at 344 6th-av., third floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid or waitress; is a good sewer; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of references. Address E. M., No. 89 West Baltic-st., Brooklyn, up stairs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; thoroughly understands her business; good reference. Call at No. 769 3d-av., second floor, front room, between 51st and 52d sts.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL TO DO LIGHT housework; must also be able to do plain sewing; good City reference required. Call at No. 52 West 25th-st., between 10 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman as cook; understands all kinds of family cooking, baking of bread, pastry, &c.; best of reference; the country preferred. Call at No. 347 East 17th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS cook (best of City reference) in a first-class private house or hotel in the country; is a Protestant. Call for two days at No. 231 Mott-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTAble young woman as chambermaid and laundress; the best of City reference. Apply at No. 120 St. Mark's-place, 8th-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as waitress in a private family. Can be seen for two days at her last employer's, No. 12 West 10th-st., four doors of 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl a situation as waitress or chambermaid; has two years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 353 West 25th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A GOOD OPERATOR ON WHEELer & Wilson's machine; would like to have a few more customers to go out by the day or week to families. Call at No. 201 West 26th-st., for one week.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPERIenced cook who understands pastry and baking. Inquire at No. 115 West 15th-st., in the rear; call for three days; best City reference.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK BY A Welsh Protestant woman; good reference given. May be seen at 4 Striker's-lane, near 52d-st., 11th-av.

WANTED—SITUATIONS FOR FIRST-CLASS girls, City and country, German and Protestant. Apply at No. 364 6th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD GERman girl to do general housework. Call for two days at No. 167 Forsyth-st., corner Rivington-st.

WET NURSE—A YOUNG AND HEALTHY married woman, who has lost her infant, desires a child to nurse, either in or out of her house. For reference, apply to Dr. Martin, Elizabethport, N. J.

AT MRS. WHITFIELD'S, NO. 404 6TH-AV., between 24th and 25th sts., may be obtained German, English and Irish girls, cooks, &c.; willing to go into the country.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS USEFUL MAN around a gentleman's place by a very trustworthy and experienced middle-aged single man; understands care of horses, driving, milking, plain gardening, &c.; is willing to do whatever is to be done, and will be found a steady and faithful servant; refers to his last employer. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, by a single, steady man; he is an experienced groom and careful driver; understands gardening; will be found willing and obliging; has the best of City reference from former employers. Address J. B., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN GOING OUT OF the City wishes to procure a situation for his man as coachman; he is perfectly steady, and understands his business; he is a valuable man to any person needing his services. Call for W. P. E., No. 26 East 37th-st., for two days.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE MAN A SITUATION; understands all work in a garden or a small farm, cows and horses; has good reference. Can be seen by any lady or gentleman by addressing a note to Mr. LEYNT, Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF STEADY habits, a situation as coachman in a private family; has several years' experience; the best reference from his last place. Address, for two days, T. G., Box No. 208 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COACHMAN and gardener, with good references; understands his business and can milk, and will work for moderate wages. Call or address ROBERTS, No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3, Lynn & Co.'s.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a single man; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; will be found willing and obliging; can give the best of City reference. Address W. C., Box No. 210 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER OR as gardener and coachman; understands the business in all its branches, and has good recommendations from former employers. Address H. B., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN WITH GOOD references, a situation as coachman and groom; understands the care and driving of horses; would make himself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 3. M. K.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN BY an experienced single man who thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country; very best City references; will make himself useful. Address H. L., Box No. 200 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as groom and coachman; is willing to make himself generally useful; can work in a garden and milk; has the best of City references; would go in the country. Address M. J. D., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE American young man as coachman or vegetable gardener; is intelligent, well qualified and faithful; four years in last place; well recommended; Connecticut preferred. Address T. R., Box No. 209 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SINGLE MAN of long experience in London, Dublin and this country; also, as coachman; has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at private stable No. 2 West 18th-st., or address J. H.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman; is a careful driver; understands all about horses and harness; has both City and country references. Address J. G., No. 191 Grand-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, A SITUation as coachman; no objection to the country; can be well recommended by his last employer. Call, for two days, at No. 4 Jane-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom to travel to any part of the country; good City reference. Address for three days C. W., Box No. 205 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN A SITUATION as coachman in the country; understands his business thoroughly; good references. Address M. B., Box No. 220 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MAN AND wife; man as farmer, wife to take care of milk and make butter, &c.; good reference. Address J. K., Box No. 2[illegible]5 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A COLORED MAN A SITUAtion as coachman or to take care of a road team; eight years' reference. Call on or address COACHMAN, No. 162 9th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., in store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN A SITuation as coachman and gardener; the best of City reference. Address P. K., Box No. 202 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN, A situation as coachman or groom; the best of City reference. Address J. McG., Box No. 203 Times Office.

ALL WANTING COACHMEN, GROOMS, GARDENERS, WAITERS, FOOTMEN, WATCHMEN, AND ALL MALE HELP CAN BE SUPPLIED FREE of CHARGE, thus saving the TROUBLE, EXPENSE and annoyance of advertising, &c.; we study to please. No. 534 Broadway, Room No. 10. Vacancies always open for parties wanting employment.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A MAN AS COACHMAN AND gardener, that thoroughly understands the care and driving of horses and gardening, and to make himself generally useful on the place; good reference required. Inquire of H. O., No. 391 Canal-st., up stairs, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PROOF-reader. Apply between 11 and 12 A. M. to SMITH & McDOUGAL, No. 84 Beekman-st.

WANTED—SEVERAL GIRLS TO FINISH caps; good hands can have steady work at No. 20 Division-st., up stairs.

SHIPPING.

ONLY AMERICAN LINE TO ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

The New-York and Havre Steamship Company's first-class mail steamships ARAGO and FULTON, in connection with the New-York Mail Steamship Company's steamers MORNING STAR and GUIDING STAR, to Havre, carrying the United States mails from Pier No. 46 North River, at noon, on the following days, calling at Falmouth:
FULTON........C. H. Townsend..Saturday, July 6
GUIDING STAR..E. Van Sice......Saturday, July 20
ARAGO.........H. A. Gadsden....Saturday, August 3
MORNING STAR..G. V. Sumner....Saturday, Aug. 17
FULTON........C. H. Townsend..Saturday, Aug. 31
and every fourteen days thereafter.
PRICES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN GOLD.
FIRST-CLASS....$120
SECOND-CLASS....70
Through tickets to London $5 extra.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The Company will not be responsible for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed are signed therefor.
GEO. B. HARTSON, for N. Y. S. S. Co.
JOS. J. COMSTOCK, for N. Y. and H. S. S. Co.
For further information apply to
J. J. COMSTOCK, Agent, No. 7 Broadway, New-York.
J. A. WOTTON, Havre, General Agent in Europe.

LONDON AND NEW-YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Passage to London or Brest, $110, $75 and $30 currency. Excursion tickets at reduced rates available for six months.
WM. PENN, Capt. BILLINGE, from New-York, July 6.
ATALANTA, Capt. PINKHAM, from New-York, July 20.
BELLONA, Capt. DIXON, from New-York, Aug. 3.
CELLA, Capt. GLEADELL, from New-York, Aug. 17.
The elegant British iron steamship WM. PENN will leave Pier No. 3, North River, for London, calling at Brest, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 12 M.
Until further notice all the steamers of this line will call at Brest to land passengers. Tickets sold through by rail to Paris at 25 per cent. less than regular rates.
Freight will be taken and through bills of lading given to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, and Dunkirk.
For passage apply to ROBERT N. CLARK, No. 26 Broadway.
For freight apply at No. 54 South-st.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

DIRECT STEAMSHIP LINE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NEW-YORK.

The undersigned will dispatch the first-class English iron steamers
OTTAWA, Capt. ARCHER.
MEDWAY, Capt. HARRIS.
FROM NEW-YORK—June 1, June 22, July 13.
FROM ANTWERP—May 29, June 26, July 17.
Taking passengers at the following rates:
From Antwerp—First Cabin....90 00
Steerage....40 00
From New-York, first cabin, according to location of state-rooms....$75—$90 00
Steerage....32 50
EXCURSION TICKETS AT
First Cabin....$170 | Steerage....$67 50
payable in gold or its equivalent.
Freight is taken at the lowest rates for Antwerp, Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Apply to HILLER & CO., New-York.
For freight and cabin passage, No. 57 Broadway; for steerage, No. 3 Chambers-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid new vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, SURMONT....SATURDAY, July 13
EUROPE.........LEMARIE....SATURDAY, July 27
PEREIRE........DUCHESNE...SATURDAY, Aug. 10
PRICE OF PASSAGE (including wine) payable in gold or equivalent in currency.
TO BREST OR HAVRE,
First cabin, $160; second cabin, $100.
TO PARIS,
including railway tickets, furnished on board, First cabin, $165; second cabin, $103.
Baggage checked through to Paris.
Medical attendance free of charge.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
EXTRA STEAMERS TO HAVRE DIRECT.
VERA CRUZ......HILLIARD...SATURDAY, July 20
Cabin passage, $100, gold; Steerage, $50, currency, including wine.
American travelers going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid unnecessary risks from transit by English railways and crossing the channel, besides saving much time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent No. 58 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR: AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
CHINA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 3.
RUSSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 10.
JAVA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 17.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, July 24.
CUBA leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 31.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, August 7.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$150
Second Cabin Passage....100
FROM NEW-YORK TO PARIS
Chief Cabin Passage....$165
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage....$125
Second Cabin Passage....80
Payable in gold, or its equivalent in United States currency.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading having the value expressed are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

CONSIGNEES PER "RUSSIA" AND "TRIPOLI" are requested to remove their goods from the Company's Wharf at Jersey City. All goods left on dock at owner's risk of fire or other injury.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NEW-YORK & BREMEN STEAMSHIP CO.

THE CHEAPEST LINE.
THE FIRST-CLASS U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIP NORTHERN LIGHT, Capt. A. G. JONES, will leave Pier 46 N. R., on Saturday, July [illegible], at 12 M., FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN, taking passengers to Southampton, Havre and Bremen, at the following rates, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency—to Paris or London $5 additional:
First cabin, $110; second cabin, $65; steerage, $35.
From Bremen, Southampton and Havre to New-York, first cabin, $110; second cabin, $75; steerage, 43.
EXCURSION TICKETS OUT AND HOME.
First cabin, $210; second cabin, $130; steerage, $70.
ATLANTIC, Capt. CHARLES HOYER....July 27
BALTIC, Capt. G. W. ROGERS....Aug. 10
For freight, expressage, bills of exchange or passage apply to ISAAC TAYLOR, President, 40 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE OF EXTRA STEAMERS.

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
FROM NEW-YORK EVERY WEDNESDAY.
PALMYRA....July 3
TRIPOLI....July 10
RATES OF PASSAGE:
Cabin....$100 Gold.
Steerage....$25 Currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 currency.
For Steerage Passage, apply at No. 69 Broadway.
For Freight and Cabin Passage, at No. 4 Bowling-green.
E. CUNARD.

$170 CURRENCY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AND FROM LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW OR DERRY.

AVAILABLE FOR TWELVE MONTHS.
The favorite passenger steamers of the Anchor Line sail every SATURDAY for LIVERPOOL AND GLASGOW, calling at Londonderry to land mails and passengers.
IOWA, HEDDERWICK, SATURDAY, July 6.
BRITANNIA, LAIRD, SATURDAY, July 13.
HIBERNIA, MUNRO, SATURDAY, July 20.
From the Company's Pier, No. 20 North River.
Rates of passage, payable in currency:
Cabins, $110 and $90, according to location.
Steerage, $25. Prepaid certificates from Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $35.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
For further information apply at the Company's offices, No. 6 Bowling-green, New-York.
FRANCIS MACDONALD & CO., Agents.
As this Company does not employ runners, passengers will please come direct to the office.

NATIONAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

Steamers weekly to Liverpool and Queenstown, leaving Pier No. 47 North River, every SATURDAY.
DENMARK, THOMSON....SATURDAY, July 6
ERIN, HALL....SATURDAY, July 13
PENNSYLVANIA, LEWIS....SATURDAY, July 20
ENGLAND, CUTTING....SATURDAY, July 27
Cabin passage, payable in gold, $90 and $75.
Steerage passage to Liverpool or Queenstown, $25 in currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool or Queenstown $35 in currency.
For further particulars apply at the office of the Company, Nos. 57 and 27 Broadway, or No. 73 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY.

The following FIRST-CLASS IRON STEAMSHIPS, built expressly for the New-York trade, are intended to sail regularly between NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, calling at QUEENSTOWN, viz.:
MANHATTAN, MINNESOTA, CHICAGO, NEBRASKA,
with other first-class steamers building. To sail:
MANHATTAN....July 13
CHICAGO....July 27
MINNESOTA....Aug. 10
NEBRASKA....Aug. 24
From Pier No. 37 East River.
Cabin, (the accommodations being equal to any Atlantic steamer,) $90 and $75; return tickets, $160, gold; steerage, $25, currency.
Tickets to bring out passengers from Europe can be obtained on reasonable terms. For freight or passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 71 Wall-st.
For steerage passage to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Broadway.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK, of the Inman Line, will sail from Pier No. 45 North River, at noon, on WEDNESDAY, July 3, for Liverpool, calling at Queenstown.
Rates of passage, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30, currency. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway.

RETURN TICKETS TO PARIS AND BACK, FIRST CLASS, $200 IN GOLD.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL—CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line, sailing semi-weekly, carrying the United States Mails:
CITY OF NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY....July 3
CITY OF BALTIMORE....SATURDAY....July 6
CITY OF LONDON....SATURDAY....July 13
ETNA....WEDNESDAY....July 17
CITY OF PARIS....SATURDAY....July 20
EDINBURGH....WEDNESDAY....July 24
and each succeeding SATURDAY and WEDNESDAY, at noon, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
By the mail steamer sailing every Saturday.

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
First Cabin	$110	Steerage	$30
First Cabin to London	115	Steerage to London	35
First Cabin to Paris	125	Steerage to Paris	45

Passage by the Wednesday steamers, first cabin, $110; steerage, $30. Payable in United States Currency.
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at moderate rates.
Steerage passage from Liverpool or Queenstown, $40 currency. Tickets can be bought here by persons sending for their friends.
For further information, apply at the Company's offices. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York, or No. 411 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

PASSAGE TO AND FROM GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND BY STEAMSHIP AND SAILING PACKET, AT REDUCED RATES.

DRAFTS AVAILABLE THROUGHOUT ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.
For particulars apply to TAPSCOTT, BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South-st., and No. 25 Broadway.

UNITED STATES [illegible] BUREAU.—Citizens going abroad may procure passports from A. C. [illegible], United States Court Buildings, No. 41 [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA,

CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock, noon, as follows:
JULY 1—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. H. PLEONNER, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. LAPIDGE.
JULY 11—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. GRAY, connecting with MONTANA, Capt. SUTTON.
JULY 20—ARIZONA, Capt. MAURY, connecting with SACRAMENTO, Capt. CAVERLY.
100 pounds baggage allowed free to each adult passenger. Medicines and attendance free.
All departures touch at Acapulco; those of 1st and 21st connect at Panama with steamers for South Pacific ports; 1st and 11th for Central American Ports, and those of 1st touch at Manzanillo.
Departure of 11th of each month connects with the new steam line from Panama to Australia and New-Zealand.
Steamer of August 10th will connect closely with steamer GREAT REPUBLIC from San Francisco, September 3d for Yokohama and Hong Kong; at Yokohama with steamer COSTA RICA for Nagasaki and Shanghae.
For passage tickets and all further information apply at the office on the wharf, foot of Canal-st., North River, New-York. F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. L. F. TIMMERMAN, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
HAVANA, Capt. GEO. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
These elegant steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagement of freight or passage, apply to GARRISON & ALLEN, Agents, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
In consequence of the quarantine regulations of this port, there will be no steamer for Havana on the 4th of July, and until further notice the steamers will leave every alternate THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, commencing with the COLUMBIA, D. B. BARTON, Master, THURSDAY, July 11. MORRO CASTLE, RICHARD ADAMS, Master, THURSDAY, July 25.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA, VIA NASSAU, N. P.

The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company's new steamer CORSICA, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's wharf, at Jersey City, on
SATURDAY....June 15 | SATURDAY....July 13
At noon.
Passage money to Nassau....$45
Passage money to Havana....50
Payable in gold or its equivalent.
For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

NOTICE.

TO SHIPPERS BY THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE AIR LINE RAILWAY:
We have this day made arrangements with the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY to receive and carry all freights between New-York and Norfolk destined to points on this line. Shippers by the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line are directed to send their goods to the OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Pier No. 37 North River, on and after this date.
THE OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY will start one of the following steamers for Norfolk on SATURDAY, 29th inst., and after this week every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M. Freight received every day (Sundays excepted.) SARATOGA, ALBEMARLE, NIAGARA, HATTERAS and VIRGINIA.
On and after July 1, all freight by this great Southern line will be run through on time to Nashville, Memphis, Atlanta and intermediate points. Bills of lading signed at Pier No. 37 North River, or at the General Office, No. 175 Broadway. C. E. EVANS, General Agent.
JUNE 27, 1867.

FOR NORFOLK, CITY POINT AND RICHMOND.

OLD DOMINION STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FROM PIER 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st.
Steamships ALBEMARLE, SARATOGA, HATTERAS, NIAGARA and VIRGINIA.
Leaving every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M.
Through bills of lading to all points on the Seaboard and Roanoke, Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Petersburgh Railroads and their connections.
Bills of lading signed on the pier.
For freight or passage apply on the pier, or to N. L. McCREADY, President, No. 187 Greenwich-st., corner of Dey-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA.

MURRAY'S LINE.
Every Tuesday, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 16 East River, foot of Wall-st.
THE FAVORITE STEAMSHIPS
VIRGO, BULKLEY, Commander, sails Tuesday, July 9.
LEO, DEARBORN, Commander, sails Tuesday, July 16.
Connecting at Savannah with and through rates given by Central RR. and Atlantic and Gulf RR. and Florida steamers to all points South and West. Elegant passenger accommodations.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., No. 61 and 62 South-st.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.—ONLY STEAMER this week. The Atlantic Coast Mail Steamship Company's side-wheel steamship HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. BAKER, sails THURSDAY, July 4, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. precisely. Through passage tickets and bills of lading to all points in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia and passage tickets with Atlantic and Gulf Railroad to points in Florida. For freight or passage apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

Freight reduced to 10 cents per cubic foot.
REGULAR LINE FOR CHARLESTON, THE FLORIDA PORTS AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.—Freight 10 cents per cubic foot. First Cabin Passage, $15. During the present dull season the above line will dispatch steamers as follows:
SATURDAY, July 13,
SATURDAY, July 27.
Other steamships of the line will be dispatched as the requirements of shippers demand.
The popular first-class steamship SARAGOSSA, M. B. CROWELL, Commander, will sail punctually at 3 P. M., on SATURDAY, July 13, from Pier No. 14 East River.
ARTHUR LEARY, No. 73 William-st.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE PEOPLE'S MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
The regular and popular steamship MONEKA, Capt. MARSHMAN, will sail on WEDNESDAY, July 3, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 6 North River, landing freight on SATURDAY MORNING at Charleston.
Through tickets and bills of lading issued to all points South, in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

The new and first-class steamship SHERMAN, Capt. A. W. SAMPSON, will leave Pier No. 9 North River, on SATURDAY, July 6, at 3 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage, having unsurpassed accommodations, apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West-st.
The GEORGE WASHINGTON will follow on July 13.

STAR LINE FOR NEW-ORLEANS.—THE NEW-YORK MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S fine ocean steamers will leave Pier No. 46 North River, at 3 P. M., as follows:
MONTEREY, on SATURDAY, July 6.
All bills of lading signed at the office upon the pier.
For freight or passage apply to GEO. B. HARTSON, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

STEAMBOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE.

SUNDAY IN SARATOGA.
Sunday trains between Albany and Saratoga connect with People's Line Steamers, commencing June 30. Take the DREW, SATURDAY, at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41 North River, arriving at Saratoga at about 9 A. M. SUNDAY MORNING. Returning, leave Saratoga at 6 P. M., in time for DEAN RICHMOND from Albany at 8 P. M.

FOR LAKE CHAMPLAIN AND MONTREAL.
NORTHERN TRANSPORTATION LINE,
Direct daily from Pier No. 6, East River.
L. J. N. STARK, President. A. D. LADD, Agent, No. 33 Coenties-slip, New-York.

REGULAR HARTFORD LINE.

First-class steamers CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, leave Peck-slip, East River, daily (except Sundays) at 4 P. M., for Hartford, Conn., connecting for Springfield, Cabotville, Holyoke, Northampton, and all Connecticut River towns for passengers and freight. Fare $1 50 to Hartford: second-class $1 25.

LOWER HUDSON STEAMBOAT COMPANY'S DAILY LINE, (Sundays excepted,) for GRASSY POINT, steamboat SLEEPY HOLLOW.
TIME TABLE.

LEAVE		LEAVE	
Warren-st.	4 00 P. M.	Grassy Point	6 30 A. M.
Yonkers	5 00 P. M.	Haverstraw	6 40 A. M.
Irvington	5 30 P. M.	Sing Sing	7 15 A. M.
Tarrytown	5 45 P. M.	Tarrytown	7 45 A. M.
Sing Sing	6 15 P. M.	Irvington	8 00 A. M.
Haverstraw	6 45 P. M.	Yonkers	8 30 A. M.
Arrive Grassy Pt.	7 00 P. M.	Arrive Warren-st.	9 30 A. M.

No freight received after 3 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, CORNWALL AND COZZENS' DOCK.—The splendid fast steamer SUNNYSIDE, leaves Pier No. 29, foot Warren-st., every afternoon at 3 o'clock.
Returning leaves Newburgh every morning at 6½.

SHREWSBURY, LONG BRANCH AND RED BANK.

The favorite steamboat META will leave pier foot of Barclay-st., Short Pier, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 1st	6½ A. M.	Monday, 1st	3½ P. M.
Tuesday, 2d	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 2d	6¾ A. M.
Wednesday, 3d	3½ P. M.	Wednesday, 3d	6¾ A. M.
Thursday, 4th	8 A. M.	Thursday, 4th	4½ A. M.
Friday, 5th	6¾ A. M.	Thursday, 4th	4½ P. M.

FOR SHREWSBURY AND LONG BRANCH.—The NELLY WHITE, Capt. H. B. PARKER, will make her regular trips in place of the SEA BIRD, from foot of Chambers-st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Monday, 1st	3½ P. M.	Monday, 1st	7 A. M.
Tuesday, 2d	3½ P. M.	Tuesday, 2d	7 A. M.
Wednesday, 3d	4 P. M.	Wednesday, 3d	7 A. M.
Thursday, 4th	8½ A. M.	Thursday, 4th	5 A. M.

SARATOGA, RUTLAND, BUFFALO, Suspension Bridge, Mount Mansfield and White Mountains via. Burlington and all points North and West. Albany Day Line.—The steamboats C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW will, on and after May 13, leave Desbrosses-st. at 8½, and 34th-st. at 8¾ A. M. for Albany, landing at Yonkers, Cozzens, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Bristol, Catskill, Athens and (Hudson by ferry,) connecting at Athens depot by special train with the New-York Central and Rensselaer and Saratoga railroads via. Schenectaday with Albany and Susquehanna Railroad at Junction, and without change of cars with the Lake Champlain steamboats at Whitehall for Rouse Point, arriving at Montreal at 9 A.M. Returning, leave Albany at 8½ A.M.

FOR NORWALK DIRECT—RAILROAD time, half railroad fare, no dust.—The fast and splendid steamboat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30 o'clock; 34th-st. at 3:45; returning leaves Norwalk at 7:45, or on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1 25. Stages connect for New-Canaan, Wilton and Ridgefield.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—TWO BOATS DAILY from Pier 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st. Fare 75 cents. Steamer BRIDGEPORT, 12 o'clock noon; steamer J. B. SCHUYLER, 3 o'clock P. M. Making landing at 34th-st. at 3:10 P. M. Freight received daily. J. B. HUBBELL, Gen. Agent; T. LOCKYER & CO., Agents on Pier.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE 75 CENTS. NO charge for berths. Steamers leave daily (except SUNDAY) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 26 East River. Special arrangement, leave SATURDAY NIGHT at 12, and from New-Haven SUNDAY NIGHT at 12¼ o'clock.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with railroad.

STEAMBOATS.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON, VIA BRISTOL, R. I.

The Narraganset Steamship Company's new and magnificent steamers BRISTOL, Capt. BEN. BRAYTON, and PROVIDENCE, Capt. B. M. SIMMONS, will commence running on Long Island Sound, on MONDAY, June 17, leaving Pier No. 40 North River, near foot of Canal-st., (adjoining Albany Pier,) every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, connecting at Bristol with the Boston and Providence Railroad, reaching Boston with shorter railroad ride than by any other route—distance by rail 54 miles, time 1 hour and 30 minutes.
These steamers are the largest, staunchest and most elegant ever placed upon American waters, of 3,000 tons burden, engines of 2,800 horse power, thoroughly sea-going in all respects, fitted in the most substantial manner, with water-tight compartments, narrow guards, boilers below deck, and with every arrangement for comfort and safety.
In the number and size of their state-rooms, and extent and splendor of their accommodations, they are unsurpassed, and, in the strength of their hulls, fully equal to ocean steamers.
State-rooms secured, tickets for sale, and freight arrangements made at the office of the Company on the Pier in New-York.
G. W. TIERS, General Agent.
H. O. BRIGGS, General Manager.

LONG ISLAND NAVIGATION COMPANY.
FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT, AND NEW SUFFOLK.
The new and beautiful steamer, RIVER QUEEN, Capt. G. O. GIBBS, leaves Pier No. 26 (Peck-slip) East River, New-York, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places, connecting by stages with East Hampton, Bridgehampton, Amagansett, Southold and Riverhead. Returning, leaves Sag Harbor, MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 4 P. M., making the entire circuit of Peconic Bay by daylight.

FOR PORT JEFFERSON AND STONY BROOK.
Steamer SUNBEAM, Capt. E. A. HILDRETH, leaves Pier No. 26, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, as per time table, connecting by stages with Miller's-place, Rocky Point and Setauket.
J. S. TUTHILL, Agent, No. 156 South-st.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—FOR WHITESTONE, Bayles Dock, Great Neck, Sands Point, GLEN COVE, Motts Dock, Glenwood and Roslyn. On and after Wednesday, May 1, the elegant new steamboat SEAWANHAKA, CHAS. POST, Master, will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) daily, Sundays excepted, at 4 P. M. for above-named places. No heavy freight received.

CONEY ISLAND AND FORT HAMILTON.—The steamer NORWALK leaves Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4, Morris-st., 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

THE STEAMBOAT HELEN LEAVES foot of Chambers-st. for Red Bank and intermediate landings daily. Sundays and Mondays excepted, at 8 A. M. Returning, leaves Red Bank at 4 P. M.

FOR NEWBURGH, WEST POINT, Poughkeepsie, Rondout and Kingston, landing at Cozzens' Dock, Cornwall, New-Hamburgh and Milton. The steamer MARY POWELL leaves Desbrosses-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

RAILROADS.

TO RAILWAY TRAVELERS.

APPLETON'S RAILWAY GUIDE contains One Hundred Railway Maps, and the Time Tables of all the Railways of the United States and the Canadas; also a Tourist Guide to the Watering Places, Springs, &c. For sale everywhere.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Leave James-slip:
7:30 A. M., mail train for Greenport and way stations.
10 A. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
3 P. M., Express train for Greenport.
4 P. M., Syosset, Glen Cove and all way stations.
5:30 P. M., North Islip, Glen Cove, and all way stations.
Sunday excursion train leaves Hunter's Point at 8:30 A. M.; returning, arrives at Hunter's Point at 6:45 P. M.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

In addition to the regular trains two extra trains will run from New-York to Morristown on THURSDAY, July 4.
Leave New-York at 9 and 11:30 A. M.; due at Morristown at 10:45 A. M. and 1:22 P. M.
Returning, will leave Morristown (in addition to the regular trains) at 3:30, 4:30 and 7:30 P. M.
A. P. BERTHOUD, General Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT foot of Chambers-st., Pavonia Ferry:
8 A. M.—Day Express for Rochester, Buffalo, and all points West and South.
8:30 A. M.—Way Train daily for Otisville and intermediate stations.
10 A. M.—Express Mail, for Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Middletown and intermediate stations.
4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Port Jervis, Newburgh, Warwick and intermediate stations.
5:30 P. M.—Night Express for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk and all points South and West.
6 P. M.—Way Train for Suffern and intermediate stations.
7 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Rochester, Buffalo, Salamanca, Dunkirk, and all points West and South.
8 P. M.—Emigrant Train daily, for the West.
Also, Way Trains for Boiling Spring, Passaic and Paterson at 6:45 and 9:15 A. M., 12 M. and 1:45, 4, 5, 6:30 and 11 P. M. On Wednesday nights a Theatre Train at 12 o'clock for Suffern and intermediate stations.
SUNDAY TRAINS—8:30 A. M. Way Train for Otisville; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Paterson; 7 P. M. Night Express for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Rochester, Salamanca and all points West and South; 11 P. M. for Paterson and Port Jervis.
Express Trains run through to Salamanca, Dunkirk and Buffalo without change of coaches, and in direct connection with all Southern and Western lines.
Perfectly ventilated and luxurious sleeping coaches accompany all Night Trains.
Tickets can be obtained at the Company's offices, No. 241 Broadway; depot foot of Chambers-st., New-York, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass. Agent. H. RIDDLE, Gen'l Sup't.

HUDSON RIVER AND HARLEM RAILROADS.—On and after MONDAY April 29, 1867, trains for Albany and Troy, connecting with Northern and Western trains, will leave New-York as follows:
8 A. M. Express train, via Hudson River Railroad, 30th-st. and 10th-av., through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars, and connecting at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
10:30 A. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, 26th-st. and 4th-av., connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c., at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington and the North.
12 M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with train for the West.
3:50 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, connecting at Albany with Western trains, and at Troy with trains for Montreal, with sleeping-car attached.
4:45 P. M. Express train via Harlem Railroad, connecting at Chatham with Western Railroad for Lebanon Springs, Pittsfield, &c.; and at Albany with Western trains. Sleeping-cars attached at Albany.
6:30 P. M. Express train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, and through to Buffalo and Suspension Bridge without change of cars. Also sleeping-car every day excepting Saturdays attached from New-York through to Ogdensburgh without change, via Rome, W. and O. Railroad. Connection at Troy will be made at East Albany. This train will run on Sundays.
11 P. M. Train via Hudson River Railroad, with sleeping-cars attached, connecting at Albany with early trains for Buffalo and Suspension Bridge, and at Troy with trains for Saratoga and points North. This train will run on Sundays.
A Sunday train will be run via Hudson River Railroad from New-York to Poughkeepsie and intermediate stations, leaving New-York at 9 A. M. Returning, leave Poughkeepsie at 3:45 P. M., arriving in New-York at 7 P. M.
Also, a Sunday train via Harlem Railroad, leaving 42d-st. at 9 A. M., and arriving at Millerton at 3:40 P. M. Returning, leave Millerton at 5 P. M., arriving in New-York at 12:30 A. M.
WM. H. VANDERBILT, Vice-President.

FOR LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY, May 13, 1867, the lines will run as follows, from Pier No. 32, foot of Duane-st.:
At 11:15 A. M.—EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE, for Philadelphia, Long Branch, &c. At 4 P. M.—For Long Branch, Tom's River, and intermediate stations, touching at Pier No. 3 (for passengers only) at 4:15 P. M.
FAST FREIGHT LINE—Leaves Pier No. 32 at 5:30 P. M. for Philadelphia direct, and for all points on the road, and on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. Freight taken at low rates, and quick time uniformly made.
RETURNING:
EXPRESS PASSENGER LINE—For New-York, &c., leaves Philadelphia from Vine-st. ferry, at 7:45 A. M. From Long Branch, for New-York, at 7:25 A. M., and 11:40 A. M.
THROUGH FARE TO PHILADELPHIA ONLY $2.
Tickets can be procured and baggage checked at Davidson & Co.'s Express Office, No. 956 Broadway.
W. S. SNEDEN & CO., Lessees.
☞During July and August, commencing July 2, the steamer NEVERSINK will leave Jay-st. at 9 A. M. and pier No. 32 Duane-st. at 5:15 P. M., touching on last trip at pier No. 3, connecting with express trains direct for Long Branch. A special train will return from Long Branch at 5:25 P. M., arriving in New-York at 8 o'clock P. M.

WHITE MOUNTAINS—LAKES MEMPHREMAGOG and WILLOUGHBY.
FINEST LAKE SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES, via CONNECTICUT RIVER VALLEY.
Seventy Miles Shorter than any Other Route.
Leave New-York, via New-Haven Railroad at 12:15, (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M., or by New-Haven steamer, Peck-slip, at 3:15 P. M. Passengers by boat lodge at Springfield.
On Saturdays, the 12:15 train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the Lake without stop.
Maps and particulars in Appleton's Railway Guide and Burt's Guide of Connecticut River Valley.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont at 5:15 and 9:25 A. M. at 1:15, 4:22, 5:22, and 6:42 P. M. Saturdays only at 11:15 P. M. The 9:25 A. M., 4:22 and 6:42 P. M. run through to Monsey.
THOMAS W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

EXPLOSION OF STEAMER ST. JOHN'S BOILER ON THE HUDSON RIVER.—$10 will be paid for the *Herald*, *World* or *Times*, issued Oct. 30 and 31, 1865, containing an account of said explosion with the list of passengers scalded; also, $20 for published evidence before Coroner's Jury. Apply to WM. NORTON, Attorney at Law, No. 62 William-st.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—COUNTY OF JEFFERSON.—LUCETTA R. GREENLY against CHAS. E. GREENLY—Summons for money—(Com not ser.)—To the defendant, CHARLES E. GREENLY: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint of the plaintiff in this action, which was filed with the Clerk of the County of Jefferson on the 21st day of May, 1867, and to serve a copy of your answer on the subscriber at his office in Watertown, Jefferson County, New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons upon you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer said complaint as hereby required, the plaintiff will take judgment against you for four thousand dollars, with interest from May 20, 1867, besides costs. F. W. HUBBARD, Plaintiff's Attorney.
DATED May 20, 1867. my29-law6wW

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INKS.—"Keys' National Writing Fluid" and "American Union Ink." No sediment; flow freely and do not corrode. Sold by the trade generally. Manufactured by REEVES & CO., successors to J. G. Keys. Removed to No. 157 Chambers-st.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION ORIGINATED the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas administer it in the manner most approved by the medical profession, do nothing but EXTRACT TEETH, and they certainly do that WITHOUT PAIN—so 20,000 patients testify. See their names at the office, No. 19 Cooper Institute.

PROPOSALS.

BURLINGTON BREAKWATER.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th day of July, 1867, for the materials and labor required for the extension of the Breakwater at Burlington, Vt., viz.:
115,000 linear feet of squared hemlock timber, 12 inches by 12 inches, in lengths varying from 32 feet upward.
33,000 linear feet of squared pine timber, 12 inches by 12 inches, in lengths varying from 30 feet upward.
14,000 feet bm. of 3-inch pine plank.
25,000 feet bm. of 3-inch hemlock plank.
2,600 pounds of 8-inch wrought spike.
27,000 pounds of wrought iron wrap bolts, 1 inch in diameter, 2 feet in length, and pointed at one end.
8,500 tree-nails (elm or oak) 2 feet long and 2 inches in diameter.
16,000 cubic yards of rubble-stone, in pieces varying from 15 pounds to 200 pounds, delivered in the cribs.
And for the labor involved in the construction of the Breakwater, (consisting of 6 cribs of 80 feet in length each, 30 feet wide at the base, and 30 feet wide at top, in 30 feet average depth at low water, and rising 10 feet above it,) including the framing, putting together, and putting in position of the cribs, and stated at so much per running foot of Breakwater, or so much per cubic foot, linear foot, or foot board measure of the lumber used, which amount must cover all the expenses of construction, exclusive of material.
The materials to be of the best quality, and to be delivered at such points as the undersigned, or his authorized agent, may select, and to be measured and inspected by himself, or such person as he may appoint for that purpose.
The law requires separate proposals for labor, and for each kind of material.
Plans and specifications may be obtained upon application at this office.
Alternative proposals will be received for the delivery of the whole of the above bill by the opening of navigation next Spring, or for the delivery of one-fifth by the 1st of October, 1867. C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Eng'rs, Brevet Col. U. S. A.
UNITED STATES ENGINEER'S OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 25, 1867.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed Proposals will be received by the Trustees of the General Hospital for the Insane of the State of Connecticut, at the office of the Superintendent, Middletown, Conn., until MONDAY, July 15, at 12 o'clock noon, for the following specified articles, viz.:
230 castiron window sash. A model sash, with specifications, can be examined at the office.
325 wooden sash, to be constructed of clear, seasoned white pine. Drawings and specifications at the office.
All of the above to be delivered at the Railroad Depot, or on the Hospital Dock, Middletown, Conn., on or before the 1st day of September, 1867.
25,000 feet of Roofing Slate, dark color preferred; one-half to be delivered at Railroad Depot, or on the Hospital Dock, on or before the 1st day of September, 1867; the balance to be delivered on or before the 1st day of October, 1867. Specimens of slate are requested with each proposal.
Best quality Single American Glass:
About 3,000 ft. (no. of lights will be furnished) 6x14.
About 1,300 ft. (no. of lights will be furnished) 6x13.
300 lights, 16x20.
200 lights, 16x28.
180 lights, 16x24.
10 lights, 14x20.
64 lights, 11x16.
To be delivered on or before the 1st day of September, 1867.
Also, Roof Bolts by the pound:
500 bolts, ¾ inch, from 1 to 8 feet in length.
36 bolts, 2 inch, 10 feet in length, with heads, nuts, washers and swivels.
4 bolts, 2 inch, 20 feet long, with heads, nuts, washers and swivels.
To be delivered on or before the 15th day of August, 1867.
Further information can be had at the office.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any and all proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
By order of the Board of Trustees.
A. M. SHEW, M. D., Superintendent.
Dated JUNE 25, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 38, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN R. RUSSELL, MATTHIAS CLARK, JOHN AITKIN, Jr., WALTER W. ADAMS, DAVID WALKER, Trustees of the Eighth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Ninth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock M., for the painting of Grammar Schoolhouse No. 3 in said Ward. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM H. GEDNEY, CHARLES S. WRIGHT, HENRY P. SEE, JAMES HARRISON, JAMES W. BOOTH, Trustees of the Ninth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the Furniture required for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 13 and Primary Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
FRED. C. WAGNER, NICHOLAS SEGAR, HENRY L. SLOTE, G. P. STUTZMAN, WM. FISCHER, Trustees Seventeenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 9, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JOHN JASPER, WM. H. DOHERTY, JOHN M. HELCK, S. N. SIMONSON, TERENCE RILEY, Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Eleventh Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, July 10, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture for Primary School-house No. 31, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
EDWD. MIEHLING, WM. W. LYON, JOSEPH WANGLER, HIRAM WISNER, THEO. TOOKER, Trustees Eleventh Ward.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 28, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office, until 12 o'clock M. on FRIDAY, the 5th of July next, for furnishing by contract the following-named musical instruments, viz.: One E flat Cornet, one B flat Cornet, three E flat Altos, two B flat Tenors, two B flat Baritones, two E flat Tubas, one Snare Drum, two pairs of Drumsticks, one Bass Drum Belt, three Bass Drum Heads, 138 inches.
The brass instruments to be upright, with rotary valves, and all to be plain but good and suitable for the purpose for which intended.
Bidders should present samples of the instruments that they propose to furnish.
Further information can be had at this office.
The United States reserve the right to reject any part or the whole of a bid as may be deemed to the interest of the service.
Proposals must state how soon the articles can be delivered, and should be indorsed "Proposals for furnishing Musical Instruments," and addressed to
Brevet Major-Gen. D. H. VINTON, Asst. Qr.-Mr.-Gen. U. S. A.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Tenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until TUESDAY, July 9, 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the furniture of an addition to Grammar Schoolhouse No. 42, in said Ward.
Plans and specifications for said furniture can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals if deemed for the public interests to do so.
GEO. KINZER, ROBT. R. BREESE, J. C. ACHESON, WM. McCAFFIL, G. T. PATTERSON, Trustees 10th Ward.
Dated JUNE 26, 1867.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Fifteenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until MONDAY, July 15, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for new water-closets for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 35 in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
EDWARD SCHELL, JOSIAH LANE, HENRY A. TAILER, OTIS D. SWAN, JAMES D. OLIVER, Trustees Fifteenth Ward.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Trustees of the Twentieth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until FRIDAY, July 12, 1867, at 12 o'clock noon, for the furniture required for Grammar Schoolhouse No. 32, in said ward. Plans and specifications for said work can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st.
Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named. The School Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.

IMPROVEMENT OF OGDENSBURGH HARBOR.—Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 27th day of July, 1867, for dredging the Harbor of Ogdensburgh, N. Y. The quantity to be removed is estimated at 50,000 (fifty thousand) cubic yards, and is supposed to be in part bowlders and coarse gravel, but mainly sand and mud. The price, which should be stated both by the hour and cubic yard, will include the removal of the dredged material to designated points. The machine should be a scoop-dredge, of the Osgood or other approved pattern.
C. E. BLUNT,
Lieut.-Col. of Engineers, Brevet Col. U. S. A.
U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 26, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received, addressed to the Commissioners, for the repairing and improvement of Clinton-st., at the office of the Engineer, No. 22 Court-st., until 4 o'clock P. M., MONDAY, July 15, 1867, for regulating and paving Clinton-st., from Fulton-st. to Second-place, with trap block or Nicolson pavements, according to plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Engineer. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all of said bids, as they may think for the interest of said improvement.
By order of the Commissioners.
L. N. VIBBARD, Engineer.
BROOKLYN, June 24, 1867.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of July, 1867, inclusive, for dredging the channel of Little Sodus Bay, N. Y.,—the amount to be removed being about 40,000 (forty thousand) cubic yards, and the work to be executed during the remainder of the present season and the season of 1868, or such portions of each as may be required.
The machine must be of the Osgood, or an equally good pattern, and capable of raising 500 yards of soft material in a day of ten hours.
The price, which will include the removal of the material to proper points designated by the undersigned or his agent, will be stated both by the hour and by the cubic yard. C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.
U. S. Engrs. Office, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24, 1867.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGING.

Sealed proposals will be received by the undersigned until the 20th of July, 1867, inclusive, for dredging the channel of Big Sodus Bay, N. Y.,—the amount to be removed being about 60,000 (sixty thousand) cubic yards, and the work to be executed during the remainder of the present season and the season of 1868, or such portions of each as may be required.
The machine must be of the Osgood, or an equally good pattern, and capable of raising 500 yards of soft material in a day of ten hours.
The price, which will include the removal of the material to proper points designated by the undersigned or his agent, will be stated both by the hour and by the cubic yard. C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brevet Colonel U. S. A.
U. S. Engrs. Office, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 24, 1867.

TO CONTRACTORS.—PROPOSALS Inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and name of the bidder written thereon, will be received at this office until Monday, July 8, at 11 o'clock A. M.
For curbing, guttering and flagging Sixty-first-street, between Third and Fifth avenues.
For regulating, grading, &c., Eighth-avenue, from Fifty-ninth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, in three sections:
First section—From Fifty-ninth to Seventy-seventh-street. Second section—From Eighty-first to One Hundredth-street. Third section—From One Hundredth to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.
Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained at this office.—Dated, STREET DEPARTMENT, NEW-YORK, June 25, 1867.
GEORGE W. McLEAN, Street Commissioner.

UNITED STATES ENGINEERS' OFFICE, OSWEGO, N. Y., June 12, 1867.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned until the 13th of July, 1867, inclusive, for the dredging required in the Harbor of Oswego, N. Y., during the working seasons of 1867 and 1868, the estimated quantity being 150,000 (one hundred and fifty thousand) cubic yards. Bidders will state whether they will furnish one or two machines, which must be capable of raising 500 cubic yards of soft material each, in a day of 10 hours. The price will be stated per yard, to be measured in the scows, and must cover the removal of the material to such points outside the harbor as may be specified by the undersigned.
C. E. BLUNT, Lieut.-Col. Engineers, Brev. Col. U. S. A.

EXCURSIONS.

1776. 1867.
GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The splendid, new and fast-sailing steamboat NELLY WHITE will leave Market-st. Pier at 9:30, Peck-slip at 9:45, Christopher-st. at 10:15, Barclay-st. at 10:30, Pier No. 4, North River, at 10:45, on a Patriotic Pleasure Excursion, down the Bay and around Staten Island, passing through the Narrows, and within sight of all the national fortifications, including Forts Hamilton, Tompkins, Richmond and Fort Lafayette, and in plain view of Sandy Hook and the Atlantic Ocean, affording a most agreeable opportunity to avoid the heat of the day and enjoy a delightful sail on this swift and magnificent boat. A fine Cotillon and Brass Band of fourteen pieces will positively accompany this excursion. Tickets for the excursion, $1. Choice refreshments on board the boat.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.

FOURTH JULY EXCURSION.
For Greenport and all way stations, leaving James-slip at 7:30 A. M.
Hunter's Point at 8 A. M.
Excursion No. 2 leaving James-slip at 10 A. M., and Hunter's Point at 10:30 A. M., for Jamaica, Mineola, Hicksville, Syosset, Glen Cove, Roslyn and way stations.
The Greenport excursion train will return at 6:25 P. M. The Hicksville, Glen Cove and Mineola train will return at 4 P. M. Tickets at regular excursion rates.

1776. JULY 4. 1867.
GRAND EXCURSION AROUND STATEN ISLAND, giving a fine view of the Bay and Forts of New-York.
Tickets for the excursion, $1. The commodious and well-known steamer SLEEPY HOLLOW, will leave Grassy Point at 6:30; Haverstraw 6:40; Sing Sing, 7:15; Tarrytown, 7:45; Irvington, 8; Yonkers, 8:30; New-York, foot of Warren-st. at 10 o'clock. Refreshments can be procured on board. Returning will make above landings, leaving Warren-st. at 4 P. M.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

EAST RIVER LINE TO CONEY ISLAND.
The steamer NAUSHON, Capt. E. T. WILSON, will commence her regular trips to Coney Island and Fort Hamilton on THURSDAY, July 4, leaving North 8th-st., Williamsburgh, at 10, and 2; Broome-st. at 10¼ and 2¼; Peck-slip at 10½ and 2½; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, (lower side,) at 10¾ and 2¾; Sackett-st., Brooklyn, at 11 and 3 o'clock, connecting with the North River boat from Coney Island.

EXCURSION, JULY FOURTH,

To New-Haven, the beautiful "City of Elms." Steamer CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip at 8 A. M. and New-Haven, returning, at 11 P. M. The views along Long Island Sound and around New-Haven Bay make the trip unsurpassed. Fare for the round trip $2; no charge for berths.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.

Steamer ARMENIA will leave Desbrosses-st. at 9½ A. M., and 34th-st. at 9¾ A. M. for West Point and Newburgh. Returning, will arrive in the City at 6 P. M.

GREAT EXCURSION TO NEWBURGH AND BACK, FOURTH OF JULY.—Through the unrivaled and beautiful scenery with which the banks of the Hudson River abound. The excursionists will proceed on board the splendid and swift-sailing steamer JOHN L. HASBROUCK, Capt. CORNELL, to Newburgh, a place rich in historical reminiscences of the great War for Independence, and will be afforded ample time to inspect the home of our country's great defender, George Washington, together with the many other interesting relics with which the place abounds. Full printed information respecting which can be obtained on board the steamer gratis. An excellent band, provided, every facility for dancing, an abundance of seats, and every thing else done to contribute to the comfort of excursionists, including ample police regulations for the preservation of order. The JOHN L. HASBROUCK will receive passengers at Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin-st., up to 8 A. M., Christopher-st., North River, 8¼ A. M., and 34th-st., North River, 8¾ A. M. Tickets for the entire excursion and return, $1 each. May be had at the CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING BANK, No. 2 2 Broadway.

"A life on the ocean wave,
A sail o'er the mighty deep."
THE POWERFUL AND SPLENDID steamer BRIDGEPORT, Capt. WEEKS, will (weather permitting) make an excursion to the Atlantic Ocean, on the 4th of July, rounding the lightship, and giving a magnificent view of New-York Harbor and surroundings, the finest in the world. An excellent band has been engaged, and every needful provision for the comfort of visitors will be made. The steamer will receive passengers at Pier No. 35 East River, foot of Catharine-st., up to 8 A. M., and will call at Fulton Ferry for Brooklyn passengers at 8¼ A. M.; and Pier No. 30, foot of Chambers-st., N. R. at 8:30. Should the weather be unfavorable, the *Bridgeport* will sail around Staten Island. Tickets for the round trip $1 each, at the CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING BANK, No. 2 2 Broadway.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION AROUND STATEN ISLAND.—The elegant and commodious steamship CHICOPEE, will sail around Staten Island, and also around the Lighthouse, calling at the ancient Colonial City of Amboy, with its many interesting relics of the Revolutionary War, including Washington's Headquarters on Union Hill. Will also call at Union Grove, giving time for a delightful walk, and also "a dance on the greensward, under the spreading trees." An excellent band will accompany the excursion, and every precaution will be taken to insure good order and the comfort of the excursionists. The CHICOPEE will leave Pier No. 30, foot of Chambers-st., North River, at 9¼ A. M.; Christopher-st., 9¾ A. M.; 34th-st., 10 A. M., and Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 10½ A. M. Tickets for the entire trip, 75 cents each, may be had of A. S. NEWBERRY, No. 182 Broadway.

GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO WEST POINT AND NEWBURGH, WASHINGTON'S HEADQUARTERS, where can be seen all the interesting relics of the War for Independence, together with Washington's house, which is still standing, and where the Revolutionary Army was disbanded. The grand panorama of the Hudson, the finest scenery in the world, on the way. The splendid steamer *Rip Van Winkle*, Capt SIMMONS, will take passengers at the foot of Christopher-st., North River, up to 7½, and will leave from near Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 8 A. M.; Jay-st., North River, at 8¾ A. M., and 34th-st., North River, at 9 A. M. Tickets, there and back, $1 each, now ready at No. 202 Broadway, Room No. 20; No. 318 Bleecker-st., New-York; No. 7 Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, and No. 44 Shippenville-st., Hoboken. Secure tickets immediately. A band of music has been engaged, and will accompany the excursion.

FOR HARTFORD.—FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION Tickets issued by the Merchants' Line of Steamers.
ESCORT, Capt. PIERCE.
W. W. COIT, Capt. GEER.
Daily from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M.
Excursion Tickets good from the 3d to the 10th of July, to go and return, only $1 50.
These steamers are fitted up with fine accommodations, and offer every inducement for passengers desiring to escape the noise and dust of the City and railroads, and the fare is lower than by any other route.

A FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO Harlem, High Bridge and CARL'S Park, Westchester County.—Steamers SYLVAN STREAM, SYLVAN GROVE and A. WINANTS will leave Peck-slip every hour on July 4 for the above places as follows: Leave Peck-slip every hour from 6 A. M. until 7½ P. M.; leave Harlem every hour from 6 A. M. until 7½ P. M., landing at 8th-st., Astoria and 123th-st., each way. Fare on July 4, 15 cents each way.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN—Landing at White Stone, Baylis' Dock, Great Neck, Sands' Point, Mott's Dock and Glen Wood. On and after MONDAY, June 3, the steamer ARROWSMITH, Capt. MUTTEE, will leave Peck-slip, Pier No. 24 East River, every morning, at 9½, for the above landings; returning will leave Roslyn at 3½ P. M.

THE SUPERB NEW STEAMBOAT ANTELOPE will make an excursion to Newburgh on the 4th inst. Will leave Harrison-st. pier at 7½; will land at 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL, 4th of July excursion. The steamboat WM. HARRISON will leave the pier foot of Harrison-st. at 8 A. M., for 34th-st., Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck. Leaves Peekskill at 1½ P. M.

1867—GRAND FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION.—The swift and elegant steamboat MARY POWELL will make her annual excursion around Staten Island, leaving Desbrosses-st. at 12 o'clock, returning in time to make her trip up the river at the usual hour. Fare 50 cents for the excursion.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSIONS TO BULL'S FERRY, SHADY SIDE, PLEASANT VALLEY AND FORT LEE (old landing).—The steamers THOMAS E. HULSE and HUGUENOT will leave foot of Christopher-st. at 7½, 8½, 10, 11, 2, 2½ and 5 o'clock, landing at 34th-st. up trips.

FOURTH OF JULY EXCURSION TO Coney Island and Fort Hamilton. The NORWALK runs regularly, leaving Christopher-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Jay-st., 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River, (Morris-st.) at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock.

TO CONEY ISLAND AND THE OCEAN—Cross Fulton, Wall, South or Hamilton Ferries, take cars to Greenwood, which connect with steam passenger cars "to the beach," stopping at Bath, New-Utrecht and way stations. Fare 20 cents.

EXCURSIONS TO FORT LEE OLD LANDING.—The steamer T. E. HULSE, Capt. G. W. ANNETT leaves foot of Christopher-st., daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5, 7 P. M.; landing at 34th-st., 10 and 2 o'clock, up trips. Sundays included.

TO LET—FOR SUNDAY-SCHOOLS AND PICnics, Pomona Grove, Port Richmond, S. I. Inquire at Pier No. 19 N. R. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THE BARNUM AND VAN AMBURGH MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE COMPANY.

Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.
COOL! DELIGHTFUL! COOL!
THOROUGHLY VENTILATED.
DELIGHTED THRONGS
CROWD THE SPACIOUS HALLS
To greet the renowned LILIPUTIANS,
GENERAL TOM THUMB
and his beautiful wife,
LAVINIA WARREN STRATTON,
COMMODORE NUTT,
the famous $30,000 Nutt, and
MISS MINNIE WARREN,
the Elfin Queen,
THE SMALLEST MATURE HUMAN BEINGS ever known on the face of the Globe.
A MARRIED COUPLE, A BACHELOR AND BELLE, ALL FOUR WEIGHING LESS THAN 100 LBS.
They will be on exhibition
MORNING, AFTERNOON AND EVENING,
and will appear in the Lecture-Room
EVERY AFTERNOON AT 3½, EVENING AT 8,
in a variety of
FASCINATING PERFORMANCES and COSTUMES.
After which the Dramatic Company will perform the great Revolutionary Drama of
THE SONS OF FREEDOM,
To be seen at all hours:
PROF. HUTCHINGS...LIGHTNING CALCULATOR
A MAMMOTH FAT INFANT,
FOUR YEARS OLD, WEIGHS 220 POUNDS:
A GIANTESS, DWARF, CIRCASSIAN GIRL
3 LIVING ROCKY MOUNTAIN MOOSE.
A LIVING ALLIGATOR, 16 feet long, together with 4 YOUNG.
SAKIS, OR WHISKERED MONKEY, very rare.
A YELLOW JAPANESE EEL.
300 SPECIMENS LIVING AUSTRALIAN BIRDS.
LIVING SNAKES, MONKEYS, LEARNED SEAL, HAPPY FAMILY, GRAND AQUARIA, &c.
OVER 300,000 CURIOSITIES.
Admission, 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.
JULY 4—EXTRA PERFORMANCE NEARLY EVERY HOUR, DAY AND EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE—Admission 50 cents.
LAST WEEK OF LUCILLE WESTERN.
MONDAY, TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY,
Last three nights of OLIVER TWIST.
THURSDAY, 4th July—A GALA BILL.
FRIDAY—LUCILLE WESTERN'S FAREWELL BENEFIT.
SATURDAY—LAST WESTERN MATINEE.
MONDAY—JULIA DEAN,
Her first appearance in 12 years.

BOWERY THEATRE.

LAST FOUR NIGHTS OF MISS KATE FISHER.
MAZEPPA FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY,
With a great cast and the celebrated horse WONDER.
Two pieces with the drama. TO-MORROW, (Fourth of July,) two grand performances.

BANVARD'S NEW MUSEUM.

CORNER OF BROADWAY AND 30TH-ST.
MONDAY EVENING, JULY 1, AND DURING THE WEEK,
The Sensational French Drama,
LE AUBERGISTE.
Principal characters by Messrs. Albaugh, Metkiff, Daly, Evans, Miller, Mrs. Bervell, Misses Nelson, Monk, McClellan, &c.
GRAND MATINEE,
WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS, 3 P. M.
Admission 30 cents, children 15 cents.
THURSDAY, July 4—GRAND HOLIDAY PERFORMANCES.

BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—NO. 600 Broadway.—Last week of the famous GEORGIA MINSTRELS. Grand testimonial benefit to D. D. T. DAVIE, THIS EVENING, when will be produced the greatest combination of genuine minstrel talent, novelties and comicalties ever presented to a New-York audience. Secure your seats early.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Will close the Forty-second Annual Exhibition of Pictures and Sculptures, now open daily from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at the Galleries, corner of 23d-st. and 4th-av.; will close at 10 P. M., July 4. Free on Saturday from 9 A. M. until dusk. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary National Academy.

FOURTH OF JULY.

PROGRAMME OF ARRANGEMENTS FOR CELEBRATING THE APPROACHING ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, JULY 4, 1867, UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE MUNICIPAL AUTHORITIES OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
The Special Committee of both branches of the Common Council appointed to make arrangements for celebrating the approaching anniversary of our National Independence, have the honor to submit the following:
There will be a military parade of the First Division N. Y. N. G., under command of Major-Gen. Alexander Shaler. They will be reviewed by his Honor the Mayor and Common Council in Madison-square, at 7½ o'clock A. M.
In the evening, fireworks will be exhibited at the following places, and in order of the programme. The display will be prepared and furnished by Joseph G. and Isaac Edge, of Jersey City, N. J.
During the interval between the pieces, aerial fireworks will be displayed in rapid succession, and the bands will furnish music at the following places, viz.:
City Hall—Grafulla's Band.
Tompkins-square—Wannemacher's Band.
Madison-square—Schneller's Band.
Jackson-square—Blind Band.
Madison-square—Hill's Band.
West Broadway and Franklin-street—Wiltner's Band.
Eighty-first-street, between Third and Fourth avenues—Rubel's Band.
Forty-fourth-street and Broadway—Hoffman's Band.
Mount Morris-square—Jattiott's Band.
Tenth-avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth-street—Gunkel's Band.
Battery—Germania Band.
Marion-square—Manahan's Band.
Broadway and Thirty-fifth-street—Muller's Band.
The owners and masters of vessels in port and proprietors of hotels and public buildings are requested to display their colors on that day; the sextons are requested to ring the bells of their respective churches for an hour at sunrise, noon and sunset.
Drivers of vehicles are directed to avoid the line of procession. The civic societies are invited to coöperate with the Committee in furtherance of the celebration.
By order of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen,
THOMAS COMAN,
JOHN MOORE,
JOHN HARDY,
WM. B. WHITE,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM, JR.
By order of the Committee of the Board of Councilmen.
ANTHONY HARTMAN,
HUGH O'BRIEN,
PATRICK GIBNEY,
JOHN WEBBER,
W. B. ROBERTS.

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y., NEW-YORK, June 20, 1867.
[General Order No. 7.]
This Division will parade on the 4th of July next, to celebrate the Ninety-first Anniversary of our National Independence.
The troops will be formed in the following order, viz.:
The First Brigade of Infantry on West 10th-st.
The Second Brigade of Infantry on West 13th-st.
The Third Brigade of Infantry on West 14th-st.
The Fourth Brigade of Infantry on West 15th-st.
The First Brigade of Cavalry on West 16th-st.
The right of each brigade will rest on 5th-av.
Brigade commanders will promptly report to the Chief of Staff, at the corner of 14th-st. and 5th-av., the arrival of their respective commands upon the ground.
At 7½ o'clock A. M., precisely, the command "march" will be given, when the First Brigade of Infantry will move up 5th-av., followed at proper intervals by the other brigades in the order above named.
The line of march will be up Fifth-avenue, through Thirty-fourth-street, down Madison-avenue, through Twenty-third-street, down Fourth-avenue to Fourteenth-street.
The avenues and streets above enumerated from curb to curb, are hereby designated as the Division Parade Ground for the day.
As the Command passes the Worth Monument the honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Common Council of the City.
Brigadier-Gen. Louis Burger will direct a national salute to be fired from the Battery at sunrise and at noon.
By order of
Major-Gen. ALEXANDER SHALER.
JOSEPH E. HAMBLIN.
Brevet Major-General, A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.
The Special Committee of the Common Council on the Fourth of July Celebration announce that the following pieces of fireworks will be displayed at the places named:

CITY HALL.
Star of America.
Fairies' Frolics.
Star of Independence.
Union Star.
Saturn and Satellites.
Mexican Sun.
Yew Tree.
Ravonant Sun.
Polka Dance and Colored Battery.
Peruvian Cross.
Yankee Windmill.
Egyptian Lyre.
Cascade.
Tribute to Ceres.
Scroll Quadrille.
Indian Palmetto.
Persian Rose.
Zanice Peruvia.
Passion Flower.
Sun Flower.
The finishing piece will be the Temple of Washington, with side-wings.

MADISON-SQUARE.
1—Persian Rose.
2—Passion Flower.
3—Star of Independence.
4—Scroll Quadrille.
5—Zanice Peruvia.
6—Egyptian Pyramid.
7—Tribute to Ceres.
8—Cascade, or Queen of the Mist.
9—Tribute to Apollo.
10—Saturn and his Satellites.
11—Union Star.
12—Magic Star—Red, White and Blue.
13—Tribute to the Brave.
14—Mosaic Battery.

JACKSON-SQUARE.
1—Tribute to Ceres.
2—Illuminated Yew Tree.
3—Cascade.
4—Zanice Peruvia.
5—Mechanics' Arms, July 4.
6—Passion Flower.
7—Egyptian Pyramid.
8—Tribute to Apollo.
9—Saturn and his Satellites.
10—Star of Independence.
11—Persian Rose.
12—Mosaic Battery.
13—Magic Star.
14—Premium Temple, with figure of Washington.

BATTERY.
1—Star of America.
2—Cascade.
3—Zanice Peruvia.
4—Egyptian Pyramid.
5—Tribute to Apollo.
6—Yew Tree.
7—Star of Independence.
8—Mosaic Battery.
9—Persian Rose.
10—Star of the Union.
11—Fairies' Frolic.
12—Temple of Liberty, with figure of Grant.

At the other places mentioned in the programme the displays will be equally fine.
During the intervals between the pieces, aerial fireworks, consisting of illuminations, flights of rockets, bomb-shells, batteries, flower-pots, Union rockets, &c., will be displayed in endless profusion.
By order of the Committee of the Board of Aldermen.
THOS. COMAN, JOHN MOORE, JOHN HARDY, W. B. WHITE, JOS. B. VARNUM, — Committee Board of Aldermen.
ANTHONY HARTMAN, HUGH O'BRIEN, PATRICK GIBNEY, JOHN WEBBER, W. B. ROBERTS, — Committee Board of Councilmen.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812, of this and the adjacent counties, will assemble at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, opposite Spring-st., on THURSDAY, July 4, at 12 M., in full uniform, to celebrate the 91st anniversary of American Independence. The change of meeting is in consequence of our old headquarters (Mercer House) breaking up. By order,
Gen. H. RAYMOND.
Col. ABRAHAM DALLY.
P. S.—Dinner provided as usual.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager....WM. WHEATLEY
THE BLACK CROOK
RENEWED AND RECONSTRUCTED.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 3,
TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-SEVENTH performance of the Great Spectacle, when it will be presented with
JARRETT & PALMER'S
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET,
strongly reinforced by new Artistes,
NEW BALLETS, COSTUMES AND MUSIC.
Marston's great new scene,
AN ILLUMINATED BALLROOM,
in which will be given a
GRAND CARNIVAL AND MASQUERADE.
SATURDAY, July 6,
GRAND MATINEE AT 1 O'CLOCK,
when all the new scenes and effects will be given.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
of the New Nautical National Drama,
BRITISH NEUTRALITY.
BRITISH NEUTRALITY.
BRITISH NEUTRALITY.
Which was received last evening with the most unqualified enthusiasm by a
CROWDED AND FASHIONABLE AUDIENCE.
THE BEAUTIFUL SCENERY,
MR. BAKER'S DELIGHTFUL MUSIC,
AND THE WONDERFUL EFFECTS.
THE WRECK of the IRON-CLAD PRIVATEER.
ALL SUCCESSFUL BEYOND ANTICIPATION.
BRITISH NEUTRALITY AGAIN TO-NIGHT.

WALLACK'S.

Doors open at 7¼; commences at 8.
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, JULY 3,
FIRST NIGHT
OF THE
NEW IRISH DRAMA,
In three acts and a prologue, written expressly for
MR. DAN BRYANT,
by Messrs. Hy. Morford and John Brougham, entitled
THE BELLES OF SHANDON.
Which will be produced with new scenery, costumes, appointments, and a cast embracing the whole strength of the company.

FRENCH THEATRE.

THE ARABS TO-NIGHT.
TO-MORROW, 4th of July—Matinée at 1, and evening at 8 P. M. Last week of the
BENI ZOUG ZOUG TRIBE.
50 cents. Admission to all parts of the house 50 cents.
THIS EVENING and every night during the week.
Matinees TO-MORROW and SATURDAY, July 4 and 6, at 1 P. M.
The Arabs in their brilliant acts, and Campomanes Bros. on the Trapeze.
Mr. and Mrs. GOMERSAL in PERFECTION.
Admission 50 cts.; boxes reserved 50 cts. extra.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

T. Maguire and Prof Risley....Managers
WEDNESDAY, JULY 3,
TWO PERFORMANCES
by the
IMPERIAL
JAPANESE TROUPE,
MATINEE at 2 o'clock.
EVENING at 8 o'clock.
Grand Matinee on the FOURTH OF JULY, and Farewell Matinee on SATURDAY, July 6.
FRIDAY, July 5, complimentary testimonial to the little champion,
"ALL RIGHT."

TERRACE GARDEN.—TO-NIGHT.

3d-av., between 58th and 59th sts.
PHILIPP BERNET....Proprietor.
THEODORE THOMAS'
POPULAR GARDEN CONCERTS.
(Under his personal direction.)
THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, July 3, at 8.
1. March, "Turner Fest," (new)....Diethe
2. Overture, "Reiselust."....Lobe
3. Waltz, "Rays of Hope"....Lanner
4. Selection, "La Favorita"....Donizetti
5. Overture, "Egmont"....Beethoven
6. Cavatina, Solo for Violoncello....Raff
Mr RUDOLPH HENNIG.
7. Polka Mazurka, "Frauenherz," (new)....Strauss
8. Fantasie, "Midsummer Night's Dream"....Mendelssohn
9. Overture, "Zampa"....Herold
10. Waltz, "Buergersinn," (new)....Strauss
11. Ballad, "Sleep well, sweet Angel,"....Abt
Solo Cornet....Mr. F. DIETZ.
12. Polka, "Gnome," (new)....Strauss
CONDUCTOR....THEODORE THOMAS.
ADMISSION 25 CENTS.

THEATRE TICKET OFFICE.

NOS. 112 AND 114 BROADWAY.

MEETINGS.

NEW-YORK STATE SOCIETY OF THE CINCINNATI.

GENERAL ORDER.
NEW-YORK, June 29, 1867.
The Society will meet at the rooms of the New-York Society Library, in University-place, on THURSDAY, July 4, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of transacting the business of the Society, electing officers for the ensuing year, and celebrating the Ninety-first Anniversary of our National Independence.
Members of other State Societies of the Cincinnati, who may be in the City, are invited to be present, and unite with us in celebrating the above Anniversary.
The Standing Committee will hold a special meeting at 11 A. M. By order of
HAMILTON FISH, President.
WM. IRVING GRAHAM, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—A FINE PAIR OF BAY HORSES, with a handsome light English phaeton, harness, robes, &c.; complete for a gentleman's turn-out; also, a stylish black horse, good in single or double harness, or for the saddle. Apply at RYERSON & BROWN'S livery stable, in West 32d-st., below 6th-av.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY OR MERCHANDISE, the handsomest pair of thoroughbred bay matched mares in the City; very fast; gentle, kind and sound. Apply to HITCHCOCK & JOHNSON, No. 152 Broadway.

ALL PARTIES WISHING TO BUY OR desirous to sell horses, carriages, wagons or anything pertaining to the horse business, should apply to MINER & SOMERVILLE, No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.

A BRIGHT BAY, BLACK POINTS, SIX years old, fine driver, for sale low. Inquire in coal-yard, 32th-st. and 6th-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, A SECOND-HAND ROCKaway. Apply to Mr. DAVIS, livery-stable, No. 129 West 32d-st., a few doors west of 6th-av.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE MANTELS.—THE BEST PLACE in the City to purchase Marble Mantels of the latest designs, at very low prices, is at A. KLABER'S Marble Works, No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av. New-York mantels put up in the country. Cut this out.

MEDICAL.

TO MARRIED AND SINGLE LADIES.

PORTUGUESE FEMALE MONTHLY PILLS.—In all cases of stoppage or irregularity, from whatever cause, they are certain to succeed in forty-eight hours, safe and healthy. They cannot fail in any case. Price $5 a box. Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, No. 129 Liberty-st., or sent by mail in letter envelope.
Dr. Mauriceau guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all special irregularities in females with or without medicine, at one interview.
Dr. Mauriceau is the author of "The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, 129 Liberty-st., N. Y., or sent by mail, free of postage.

SPECIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL TREATMENT for the cure of all Private Diseases, at the office of DR. GRINDLE, NO. 6 AMITY-PLACE, BETWEEN BLEECKER AND AMITY STS. Those who are suffering from GONORRHŒA, SECONDARY, TERTIARY OR HEREDITARY SYPHILIS, GLEET, STRICTURE, FISTULA, SORES, ULCERS, RHEUMATISM, IRRITATION OF THE BLADDER, IMPOTENCE, SPERMATORRHŒA, nocturnal or diurnal emissions, the result of youthful indiscretions, or any disease whatever of the genito-urinary organs or pelvic viscera; those who have been unskillfully treated elsewhere, should consult their own interest and call without delay. Consultation free.

CONFIDENTIAL MEDICAL AND SURGICAL Consultations.—R. COBBETT, M. D., member of the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on private diseases at his office, No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., having a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place; from a long and extended practice of over 20 years in the above specialty, he is enabled to guarantee speedy and permanent cures, or make no charge. N. B.—Dr. C. gives special attention to the treatment of strictures, nervous and general debility, and all their complications.

TO MARRIED LADIES.—MADAME RESTELL, Professor of Midwifery over 30 years, guarantees a safe and immediate removal of all obstructions from whatever cause, with or without medicine, at one interview, or by mail. Her INFALLIBLE FRENCH MONTHLY PILLS, No. 1, price $1, or No. 2, price $5, which are four degrees stronger, and can never fail, are safe and healthy. Office No. 1 East 52d-st., first door from 5th-av., or sent by mail. Also sold at Druggists, No. 152 Greenwich-st. and No. 317½ Bowery. Circular embracing her valuable remedies will be sent free on receipt of postage stamp.

HASTEN TO DR. KENNEDY, NO. 191 Stanton-st.—He makes the greatest cures known. Thousands are saved by Dr. Kennedy's improved treatment. Private diseases cured in the shortest possible time by Dr. Kennedy, No. 191 Stanton-st. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases than all others combined. Will cure you in less time and at less expense than any other can. Call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. Call at once. Sufferers from Impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor. Address Dr. KENNEDY, 191 Stanton-st.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of thirty-two years devoted to the treatment of diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. COOPER to make speedy cures. The victims of misplaced confidence can call with the certainty of being cured.

MANHOOD AND THE VIGOR OF YOUTH regained by using Dr. POWERS' ESSENCE OF LIFE. Radically curing Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility, Impediments to Marriage; Nervousness and Physical Incapacity, results of self-abuse. 191 Stanton-st.

WHEN YOUTHFUL FOLLY INDUCES impotency, Dr. KENNEDY'S Invigorator produces instant restoration of animal functions. 191 Stanton-st.

LADIES' DERANGEMENTS CURED BY the French Compound-like Magic. Sealed, by mail. Consult, or address Dr. POWERS, No. 191 Stanton-st.

BE WISE IN TIME.—DR. KENNEDY'S remedies are the only medicines known to extirpate all vestiges of certain diseases. 191 Stanton st. All hours.

A CURE AT ONE INTERVIEW FOR married ladies, by Dr. POWERS. Office, 191 Stanton-st.; his Periodical Compound guaranteed effectual.

LADIES CAN ALWAYS RELY ON DR. POWERS' Unfailing French Periodical Compound and Pills; one interview sufficient. Office 191 Stanton-st.

MANY THOUSANDS ARE RUINED BEYOND REDEMPTION in this life by not calling on Dr. HUNTER sooner or later. He can cure the worst cases of secret disease in a shorter time than any other physician, or no pay taken. Skeptics and doubters will please call and read hundreds of reliable certificates of cures made within the last thirty years of almost hopeless cases, that had had the benefit of dozens of our most eminent physicians and surgeons. Dr. Hunter is in constant attendance from 8 in the morning till 9 at night, at his old office, No 3 Division-st., New-York City, since 1834. Charges moderate, and a cure guaranteed. Separate rooms, so that the patient sees no one but the Doctor himself. His wonderful medical discovery, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures private diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, and possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. $2 per vial. Book, 50 pages, gratis, on [illegible] impotency [illegible]

AFFAIRS IN GEORGIA.

Negro Politics—An Election—Mr. B. H. Hill's Notes on the Situation, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

UNION POINT, GREENE COUNTY, GA., Friday, June 28, 1867.

The heavy rains and negro politics have done no little damage to the crops in this section of the State. The former have made the grass grow with ruinous rapidity and vigor, and the latter have materially interfered with that steady, continuous progress of the plow and hoe which alone can make the green slayer think he's slain. Planters and their managers fume and fret as they see luxuriant crab grass smothering the cotton and stunting the corn, while all the hands have gone off to listen to some itinerant Radical, to vote for a representative in a negro procession in Atlanta on the Fourth of July, or to go to town and "hear what's going on." Within the past week, in a large agricultural county north of this, the hands lost two days for these purposes, leaving their work without saying a word to the employers, and when they returned were unable to say what they went for, what they did, or what they heard. As the whole country is now overrun with these Radical stump speakers, the evil is likely to be very serious, as this is the most critical time in the year for the crops, when steady hard work is essential to success. I have heard many of the harangues of these individuals. "Vote for the Radicals, who set you free, and if you do, Congress will confiscate the property of the rebels and divide it among you," constitutes the burden of all the speeches which I have heard addressed to the negroes. The etters of Mr. THAD. STEVENS and Gen. BUTLER are relied on as conclusive proof that this promise will be fulfilled, and it is asserted that those gentlemen whose omnipotence is demonstrated, are resolved to drive out all the white rebels and make this the colored man's country. I heard a mulatto from Massachusetts who has been sent out to preach the Radical gospel, promise his negro audience all that is contained in the above sketch, adding that "Congress had sent him to tell his brethern the truth. He advised also that no contract to work, no objection of the employer, no regard for the crop, should be allowed to prevent the colored men from coming to town as often as they wished to hear speeches, attend political meetings, and "fix to look after their own *intrusts*." He told them that the white men of the South were all leagued together to deceive and injure them, to rob them of their rights, and make them slaves again, and that their only chance of escape and future prosperity was to vote for "them as sot you free." There were several white men present who heard this speech, and to whom, on the principle that listeners never hear any good of themselves, several allusions were made which were very far from conciliatory or complimentary. A couple of days ago I witnessed a negro election of a delegate to represent a county in the "show at Atlanta," on the Fourth of July. From every corner of the county freedmen poured in. Had the issue been one of life and death the interest could not have been greater or the anxiety more intense. I asked several what they were going to do, but nobody seemed to have any idea of the purpose of the gathering. "We got word to come on and vote, and so we 'lowed to come," was all the information I could gather at the outset of the proceedings. One or two white men, one a greasy, unwashed and half drunk individual, who is what is called a "yarb" or "root doctor," and another an ex-assistant to an ex-negro trader were the managers, promoters and big men of the occasion. They wrote tickets, and fixed things in the most obliging manner without the least reference to the free and enlightened citizens. There were "six Richmonds in the field," but it soon became apparent that "old man JACK BELL" was the favorite, and straightway I went in search of the popular candidate, hoping that by possibility he might have got an inkling of what he was to do. I was presented in due form to one of the most stalwart and ponderous negroes I ever saw. I found BELL as affable and communicative as if I had a vote, but was disappointed in my expectation of learning the purpose of the meeting, as all BELL knew was that they wanted him to go to Atlanta to meet "a passel (parcel) o' other niggers" on the Fourth of July. BELL is an old man, a blacksmith by trade, of remarkable energy, determination and vigor for his time of life. He is much esteemed by the white inhabitants, and he avows himself as a Conservative of the most rigid school. I was told that he belonged to a Mr. BELL, of Oglethorpe County, who died some years ago; that some years ago he had been sold to a man in Memphis, but that he would not stay away from the "ole woman," (meaning his wife,) and that he made his way back. He was then sold to a planter in Louisiana, from whom he soon got away and came back, and was a third time sold to go to Texas, and a third time got back to where "de ole folks stay." When he returned the third time he found that his wife was dead. He then asked to be sold, and said he would stay wherever he was sent. But his owner, struck by his perseverance and pluck, forgave him all past transgressions and made him virtually free to go wherever he pleased. He has since continued to enjoy a high reputation as a blacksmith, and an honest, industrious man. He ran, or rather was run, as the Anti-Radical candidate. His opponents were all "*consecation* Radicals," but their combined vote did not amount to half that cast for "Big JOHN," who goes to Atlanta with his expenses paid by his constituents to the extent of nine dollars and a half, raised by voluntary subscription. Whether this Conservative triumph is due to the management of the "root doctor," the eloquence of the negro trader's assistant, or whether it is the expression of the enlightened opinion of the electors, is a question which is variously answered.

As a specimen of the working of negro suffrage, I cannot say that this election was encouraging or gratifying. There was not one of the hundreds who deposited the tickets written, folded, and placed in their hands by the root doctor, who had not the most remote idea as to what he was doing further than to send JACK HILL to Atlanta. Why JACK is going there or what he is to do when he arrives, or what he will accomplish when he returns, nobody understood. There is a vague idea that he will learn during his trip what is "going to be done for the colored people," and that he will "get the straight of all the tales" about land. If he does his journey will not have been in vain."

Although the farmers are naturally alarmed by these frequent interruptions of labor, and the consequent injury to the crops, I did not see one who was in the least harsh or ill-tempered with his truant workmen. I have heard of but one case where a laborer lost his place, and that was by the voluntary resignation of the freedman, who feared dismissal and thought it best to dismiss himself. In this case the freedman had the additional stimulant to independent action, which was furnished by a long-cherished desire to abandon his wife, and form a newer and more congenial matrimonial alliance at a few miles' distance. The negro has but a very dim conception of conjugal continence, and "has no use" for a law which only allows him to have one wife. A remarkable petition was presented the other day to the agent of the Bureau by a negro who works on a plantation in Oglethorpe County. The petitioner has had almost as many wives as BRIGHAM YOUNG, and has a great number of children now living. Many of these children are sufficiently grown to be very useful field laborers, and add considerably to the gains of their father. To collect his scattered flock, take them from the deserted wives and make them work for the father was the prayer of the petition, and when he found that this could not be granted, he expressed the deliberate judgment that the law which could not give a man all his children "warn't no account no how." I think that this interesting citizen, who is not over 40 years old, pointed out fifteen or sixteen grown sons of from 14 to 18 years of age, whom he wanted to get under his control, as they could "make right smart if dey were all togeder." How many of his offspring who are females, or not sufficiently grown to make "right smart," I did not learn.

In the confusion which exists as to whether the order of the President, or that of Gen. POPE, is to be enforced, in reference to who are and who are not disfranchised, very few white men are being registered. I do not think that one in ten who may do so has qualified as a voter, while the freedmen are availing themselves of their privilege very generally.

Mr. B. H. HILL, ex-Confederate Senator from Georgia, has just published No. 6 of a series of letters to an Augusta paper, called "Notes on the Situation," which recite with admirable precision the various clauses of the Constitution of the United States, laying great stress on the reserved rights of the people of the several States, and showing the utter powerlessness of Congress to "make or unmake a voter." It is supposed that he will write another series of communications on the Tea Tax, the Missouri Compromise, and other political events of historical prominence. He forgets that he is "riding a stick horse in the ring after the circus is *done gone*," as Mr. COWART recently remarked. He insists positively that Congress cannot make or unmake a voter! He has not a doubt on that point. It is plain Gen. POPE does not agree with him, for he is making them by the thousands after the pattern furnished by Congress, and unmaking all who do not exactly come up to the model in every particular.

A man writing columns in these days upon abstract questions of constitutional law as a preface, and the considerations of the practical matter now before the people, causes one to sympathize with the boy at the theatre who asked his friend "to wake him up when Kirby dies," but not before. QUONDAM.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Dunderberg Visitors.

The invitation held out by Mr. WEBB to the public to visit the *Dunderberg* prior to her departure for Europe, was accepted yesterday by hundreds of persons who were curious to see this formidable iron-clad. A swift tug made half-hourly trips from the pier at the foot of Warren-street, taking on board all comers, not a few of the visitors being ladies. Indeed, to such an extent did the number of visitors accumulate that the preparations for the voyage were much retarded, and to-day the hours in which the ship will be open for inspection will be curtailed in order that the workmen may go on with the necessary labor of getting ready for sea. After 12 o'clock to-day the tug will positively cease to convey visitors, and the curious must get on board before that hour or not at all. Certain malicious reports have been circulated with much industry of late respecting the *Dunderberg*, which persons conversant with the facts in the case know to be utterly false. It has been said that the ship sprung a leak and was taken on the balance dock at Hoboken to be caulked. The truth is that she has never leaked a drop, and that she went upon the dock to have slight repairs made to a corner of her "overhang," which a huge floating derrick had indented by swinging against it with the full force of the tide as the vessel lay at her dock. It has also been positively asserted that the *Dunderberg* is no sea-going ship, and that she must be convoyed by the *Jean Bart* in her projected trip across the Atlantic, and that even were she seaworthy she cannot carry sufficient coal for the voyage. These assertions are alike false, and are the emanations of the opponents of the class of iron-clads, of which the *Dunderberg* is the prototype. Her repeated trial-trips have proved her admirable qualities as a staunch, buoyant and easily-handled sea-going ship; and as to her capacity for carrying coal she can stow away at least three hundred tons more than any other vessel leaving the port. It has also been alleged against the *Dunderberg* that she was rejected by the United States Government, in favor of France. This allegation is simply a calumny, without the slightest foundation in truth. The fact is that Mr. WEBB found himself unable, without serious loss, to deliver his ship to the Navy Department according to the terms of his contract. He entreated to be released, and was only successful after repeated failures, in the face of discouragements which would have disheartened any less earnest man. Congress at last saw the justice of his claim to be released from his contract, and consented to amend it, giving him power to dispose of the ship to a foreign nation. At once there was a competition among European Governments to possess her, and France succeeded. The bargain, we believe, is satisfactory to both seller and purchaser.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Comparative Rates of Mortality for the First Six Months of 1866 and 1867—Prevalence of Scarlatina and Measles—The Evils of Tenement Houses, &c.

Dr. HARRIS, Register of Vital Statistics, yesterday sent his customary weekly letter to the Board of Health, in which he says:

In the week that ended on Saturday last there were 409 deaths in New-York, including 75 in the public institutions, 48 of the latter number being inmates of State and County asylums and hospitals on the islands in the East River. There were 148 deaths in Brooklyn, including 8 in Kings County asylums, &c.

Zymotic diseases caused 25.67 per cent. of all the deaths in New-York, and 27.03 of all in Brooklyn. The mortality by constitutional and local diseases was at a minimum. The number of deaths by scarlatina and other fever infections decreased, but the fatality of diarrhoeal diseases rapidly increased, there being 43 deaths by these in New-York and 16 in Brooklyn. It was one of the dampest weeks ever experienced in New-York—from humidity of the atmosphere, not from rainfall, for of the latter there was only 1.42 inches depth of water, or but a fourth part as much as in the previous week; but of the former there was nearly 75 per cent. of a total saturation of the air. The mean temperature (69° Fahr.) was lower than in the corresponding week of last year.

No disease, except measles, at present bears the semblance of an epidemic. Compared with the records of the corresponding week of 1866 there was a saving of 114 lives in New-York and of 29 lives in Brooklyn last week. It was the twenty-sixth week in the year, and comparing Death's doings in the six months now ending with the first six months of the year 1866, we find one important result that the people and the sanitary officers will remember with satisfaction, namely: That notwithstanding the protracted inclemency of the past Winter and Spring, there were 1,085 fewer deaths in the first twenty-six weeks of the present than in the first half of the previous year. Of these 1,085 lives there were 465 adults and 620 children under five years old. The waste of life produced by the epidemic of scarlatina and measles has been very great—753 children having died from these destructive pests of infancy since Jan. 1. These infections were most fatal between the ages of 1½ and 5 years, and, by various fatal disorders that follow them, they have caused nearly double the mortality that we have charged to them. Yet, with all this pressure of these common infections, which, in the past half year, destroyed more and better life than cholera did in the previous half year, we find the gain of 1,085 lives here mentioned.

The chief cause that has brought about whatever saving of life thus far, judging by the records and circumstances of sickness and deaths, seems to be due to sanitary cleansing. And now, when the great Summer sacrifice of infant life is commencing again, though with immense saving this year, we may well ask how much of the infant mortality shall we now regard as inevitable, and how much of it is preventable? To this inquiry the successful operation of the Tenant-house Reform Act, and intelligent sanitary improvement in the domestic care of children, may yet bring a reply that will prove that the existing and former rates of infant mortality have resulted from culpable neglect to provide for the sanitary wants of the laboring classes.

The saving of infant life last week over the corresponding week of previous year was, 34 under one year and 57 under five years; yet we find that 30.80 per cent. of the total mortality in New-York last week was in infants under one year, and 53.06 per cent. in children under five years old, and that in Brooklyn the same periods of childhood gave 38.51 per cent. and 60.30 per cent., respectively. One-third, or even one-half of this waste of infant life can yet be prevented, but at present the crowded tenant-houses and slums where half the City population dwells, constitute a sort of modern "Chasm of Taygetus," in which the poor unwillingly become the Spartan "tryers," and where, worse than among the Spartans, not the puny and most frail infants only perish in the cruel "trying." Puny or vigorous, in poverty or in affluence, every human life is sacred in the eyes of civilized law, and whoever would in these days or in these cities affect to despise the rights of life and sanitary security in the home of the poor, forgets that all "the great qualities of soul are often hidden in the frailest child, and that the genius of NEWTON and of D'ALEMBERT were saved to the world by the special sanitary and medical care of the puny infancy of the former and by the timely rescue of a foundling waif in which the latter with its masterly powers was embodied. The records of the Children's Aid Society, the House of Industry, and all the Missions among the lowest classes of the City population show such proofs of the real value of the lives that are rescued from the caverns of Taygetus and the City slums as will convince any one that the present sanitary and tenant-house reform is worthy of the support of every citizen. To diminish the death-rate from 28 per 1,000 per annum to the reasonable and healthy standard of 16 per 1,000 (the yearly rate in the Fifteenth Ward) is now the problem. Years of constant improvement may be required before the result is fully accomplished, but the beginning is made and the end is attainable.

The Child Abduction Case—The Testimony for the Prosecution Closed.

The examination in the Maynard-Archibald case was resumed yesterday morning, before Justice DODGE, at Jefferson Market Police Court.

Dr. ALEXANDER B. MOTT was sworn and examined, but his testimony did not bear in any degree upon the main question involved as to the abduction of the child by ARCHIBALD or Mrs. MAYNARD.

James Donohue, sworn and examined for the prosecution: I am clerk in the office of the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, No. 1 Bond-street; I recognize the prisoner Archibald as the person who, on the 18th of June last, in company with a woman, brought a male infant to the office; (Mrs. Maynard is not the woman who accompanied him on that occasion;) it was about 9 o'clock in the morning when Archibald came; he said he had a woman there who had a child; that they wanted it sent to the Almshouse or adopted out; before the child was taken away that morning my attention was called to the child by a large lump on the back of its head; the child was sent to the Almshouse that same day.

Henry Burden sworn and examined—I am a Sergeant of Police, and arrested the prisoner, Mrs. Maynard; I went to Mrs. Maynard's, No. 149 Stanton-street, and told her I had a warrant for her for taking the child of Maria Desmond; she said a friend of hers could produce the child at any moment, and when I showed her the warrant with the name of Archibald, she admitted that the name of her friend was Archibald, and that he was a policeman; when Archibald came to the Court on the 25th he said the child could be had any time it was wanted.

ELLEN KELLY and CHARITY AMMERMAN were sworn, and their evidence traced the child from the office to the Almshouse, where it died on the 28th of June.

Henry W. Boswell, clerk in the office of the Commissioners, sworn and examined: I am employed in Almshouse Department, No. 1 Bond-street; I recollect Archibald bringing a child there on the 18th of June last; Archibald gave me the name of the child as John Smith, and said that the mother was sick and not able to be there, and that he was security for the board of the child, and paid me $5 for one month; the child was entered as the illegitimate child of Ann Smith; the father's name and the mother's residence he declined to give, and they were left blank; his own address he gave me as John Raybold, No. 65 Pitt-street.

At this point the prosecution rested.

Joseph L. Canfield was sworn and examined in behalf of the defence—His testimony was to the effect that Maria Smith Desmond, under the name of Maria Smith, was in his employ at his residence in Morristown, N. J., which she left in October last; he saw her at No. 149 Stanton-street, on the 2d or 3d of June, when a conservation was had about her giving up the child, witness saying it must be of her free will; on the 17th, he called again, and told her he had heard she was willing to give up the child, and as soon as she did, witness would give her $50; she said she wanted the money first, and he told her he would do as he said; witness saw her next day after the child was gone, and asked her if she had given up the child of her own free will and accord, and Maria said, "Yes," and witness then gave her the $50.

At the conclusion of the examination of this witness the case was adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

Award of Contracts.

The Croton Aqueduct Department yesterday opened proposals and awarded contracts for the following:

For furnishing vitrified drain and sewer pipes, to William Nelson, Jr., at $81,791 25.

For a sewer in Fifty-third-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, to John and James O'Rourke, Jr., at $9,249; time, 110 days.

For sewers in Eighty-fifth, Eighty-sixth and Eighty-seventh streets, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, to John H. McCabe, at $15,430; time, 100 days.

For sewers in Forty-sixth and Fifty-first streets, and to the Hudson River, to John H. McCabe, at $5,215; time, 20 days.

For sewer in Seventy-first-street, between Eighth and Tenth avenues, to W. J. Hinch, at $19,252 25; time, 200 days.

Sewer in Tenth-avenue, from Fifty-first-street to and through Fiftieth-street, near Ninth-avenue, to Redmond Joyce, at $9,230; time, 150 days.

For sewers in Twenty-fifth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, and in Eighth-avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets, to Thomas Casey, at $3,777 50; time, 30 days.

For crosswalks in One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street, at the intersection of Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth avenues and Broadway, to Michael Gavin, at $1,297 50; time, 10 days.

For trap-block pavement in Second-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth-street, to Robert Jardine, at $99,425; time, 490 days.

The same in Elm-street, from Broome to Spring-street; to Chas. Guidet, at $3,658 80; time, 30 days.

The same in Twelfth-street, between Fourth and Fifth avenues, to the same at $9,494 60; time, 60 days.

The same in Ninety-second-street, from Third-avenue to the East River, to Robert Jardine, at $19,245 37; time, 75 days.

The same in West-street, from Chambers to Watts-street, to Robert Jardine, at $31,440; time, 130 days.

The same in Thirty-second-street, from Fourth to Fifth-avenue, to Robert Jardine, at $7,282; time, 40 days.

De La Salle Institute.

The annual examination of the students of De La Salle Institute, begun on Friday, June 28, and continued on the following day, and then adjourned, was resumed on Monday and completed yesterday. The exercises, as before reported, were given in St. Patrick's Hall, Mulberry-street, and were highly interesting. The audience on each evening was as large as the hall could accommodate. The programme on last evening was as follows:

Overture, Band; Declamation, F. Walsh; Piano and Violin, "L'erreur d'Amour," F. Henderich, G. Kracht; Cornet Duet, "Lucia Borgia," G. Kracht, R. Duggan; Essay, "America," F. J. McGuire; French, First Class; Music, Medley Overture, Orchestra; Declamation, "French and English," T. F. Grady, W. A. Farrell; Song, "Songs of Praise," Choir and Orchestra; Book-keeping, Mercantile Correspondence, First Commercial Class; Cornet Solo, "Thema, with Variations," Prof. Steigler; Declamation, D. J. Sullivan, T. F. Grady; Piano, "Vienna March," G. Kracht, F. J. McGuire; German, First Class; Declamation, (German,) John J. Foley; Latin and Greek, First Class; Music, Band; Trigonometry, First Academic Class; "Lauda Sion," Choir and Orchestra; Declamation, J. B. Fisher; Medley, Band.

The examination terminated with the distribution of premiums.

Board of Councilmen.

This Board met at noon yesterday, Mr. BRINKMAN in the chair.

After the first paper had been read, Mr. FLYNN said he hoped the Board would adjourn, as there were not enough members present to transact any business. He thought it was disgraceful that members did not attend the meetings of the Board, and he moved that the Sergeant-at-Arms be instructed to enforce the attendance of every member of the Board at the next meeting.

Mr. W. B. ROBERTS said he would attend all the meetings of the Board, but he gave notice that he would vote against every resolution offered at any other than a regular meeting.

Mr. STEPHEN ROBERTS said the Board had regular days for meeting. He was a business man, and could not afford to lose time in hanging round the City Hall. There was no occasion for meeting at other than the regular times.

Mr. WEBBER thought it a farce to sit there reading papers that could not be passed.

Mr. FLYNN's motion to compel the attendance of members was adopted, and the Board adjourned to 11 A. M. to-day.

Ordination Service at Trinity Chapel.

On Sunday morning, the members of the Graduating Class of the General Theological Seminary were admitted to the Holy Order of Deacons. The services began at 10:30 A. M., in Trinity Chapel. A procession was formed in the Sunday-school rooms, and entered the church in reverse order, singing the processional, "Triumphant Zion." After the surpliced choir of boys came the members of the Senior Class, then the Deacons, the Priests, and last, the Bishops. After the morning prayer and a sermon by Bishop WILMER, of Louisiana, Bishop POTTER, of New-York, conferred Holy Orders upon the following candidates: George Harden Crowe, Alexander Davidson, Henry Duyckinck, Joseph Warren Hill, James Murray, A. M., George V. Palmer, Robert Ritchie, Jr., A. M., Arthur H. Warner, Charles A. Wenman, and J. McCallister.

The services were full choral and of a very impressive character. A large number of Priests were present, and assisted the Rector, Rev. Dr. SWOPE, before and after the Ordination.

Rev. Profs. JOHNSTON and SEYMOUR, of the General Theological Seminary, presented the candidates.

Following the Ordination, the Holy Eucharist was celebrated—the Bishop of New-York acting as Celebrant, and giving at the close the Blessing of Peace.

OUT-DOOR SPORTS.

Base Ball at Morrisania—Irvington vs. Union—The Unions Defeated.

The return game of the match between these celebrated clubs was played at Morrisania yesterday, and resulted in a victory for the Irvingtons. A special train on the Harlem Road conveyed the thousands from this City to the ground, and at 3:30, when the game commenced, at least 5,000 persons were present—the ladies of Morrisania, as usual, proving a prominent and attractive feature of the contest. The day was very pleasant, and with the exception of the heat, was just suited to out-door exercise. The batting on the game was quite spirited, with the odds slightly in favor of the Jerseymen. The crowd, although quite large, was very orderly, and with the exception of one or two attempts on the part of the light-fingered gentry to create a panic, nothing occurred to mar the pleasure of the afternoon's sport.

The game all through was decidedly the best batting and fielding game the Irvingtons have played this season. STOCKMAN at short particularly distinguished himself, while the rest of the nine acquitted themselves with credit. The Unions did not do much better in this game than in the first one at Irvington. In fact, we have rarely seen them do worse, and they will have to work harder if they expect to retain the laurels they so gallantly won for themselves last season. The seventh inning, in which the Irvingtons scored seven runs with respectable fielding, should have been a "skunk," and so of one or two other innings. The score, which we give below, tells the rest of the story:

IRVINGTON.	Outs.	Runs.	UNION.	Outs.	Runs.
Pike, 3d b	3	3	Goldie, 1st b	3	3
Leonard, c. f	3	3	Martin, 2d b	4	2
Walters, p	3	5	Pabor, p	2	4
Bailey, r. f	5	2	Austin, c. f	2	3
Lewis, l. f	3	4	Aiken, s. s	5	1
Sweazy, 2d b	1	4	Birdsall, c	2	3
Stockman, s. s	2	3	Ketchum, 3d b	3	2
M. Campbell, 1st b.	6	0	Hudson, r. f	4	1
Buckley, c	2	2	Smith, l. f	2	3
Total	27	26	Total	27	22

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.
Irvington	2	8	1	2	0	1	7	5	0—26
Union	5	4	3	2	0	0	4	2	2—22

Umpire—Mr. MCKELLAR, of the Harlem Club.
Scorers—Messrs. BALDWIN and SWIFT.
Time of game—Three hours and five minutes.
Passed balls—BUCKLEY, 10; BIRDSALL, 14.
Flycatches—Irvington, 11; Union, 5.
Out on fouls—Irvington, 7; Union, 3.
Struck out—PIKE, 1; CAMPBELL, 2; GOLDIE, 1.
Home runs—SMITH, 1.

Quoiting.

Great preparation has been made by the Normal Club of this City for the grand handicap games which will be played at their grounds to-morrow. A large delegation of quoit players from other parts will participate in the games, and it is expected to be the grandest affair of the season. The grounds are large, commodious, and will be free to all.

The Turf.

FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND—TROTTING.—Monday, July 1—Match $1,000—miles heats, best three in five to wagons.

D. Pfiter enters br. m. Lady Close	1	2	1	1
B. Doble enters b. m, Kate O'Brien	2	1	2	2

TIME.

	Quar.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	39	1:18	2:38¼
Second heat	38½	1:16½	2:37¼
Third heat	40	1:16	2:36
Fourth heat	39½	1:18	2:39

SAME DAY—FASHION COURSE, LONG ISLAND—TROTTING.—Monday, July 1—Match $300—Miles heats, best three in five in harness.

Owner enters b. m. Moneghan Ranger	1	1	1
Owner enters b. m. Maid of the Mill	2	2	2
Owner enters b. m. Sorrel Dan	3	3	3

TIME.

	Quar.	Half.	Mile.
First heat	45	1:30	2:53
Second heat	50	1:29	2:55
Third heat	46½	1:30	2:54½

Fifth Assembly District Union Republican Association.

The election under the new enrollment, in accordance with the resolution of the Union Republican General Committee, took place last evening, and resulted as follows:

For President—James Winterbottom.
For Vice-Presidents—A. H. Robinson, M. D.; Geo. Kuhlman.
For Secretaries—Charles E. Gildersleve, W. C. Brown.
For Treasurer—R. P. Berrian.
General Committee—David Walker, W. C. Hanna, Wm. H. Wetmore, Lorenz Bommer, A. A. Marks, Dan Tyrrell, Samuel Nash, James Handy, Charles E. Hadden.
Executive Committee.—Wm. Tucker, N. B. Mountford, C. Lindeman, August Schmidt, Joseph Nichols, John M. Myers, Wm. Tyrrell, D. J. Oakley, Thomas Allison, Henry Wind, Thos. W. Love, Geo. H. Farley, Jacob H. Forshay, Simeon E. Belmont, A. P. Lewis, Robert Steward, Wm. H. Winans, Michael Gagan, Peter Kuntz, Charles A. Hunt, John F. Van Riper, Edward Earle, Oliver B. Robinson, Isaac L. G. Sager, Robert Anderson, W. G. L. King, Moritz Mohr, Robert Black, Wm. H. Hardy, Freeman Earle, Patrick J. Trainor, Isaac Williams.

POLICE COURTS.

THE TOMBS—HOGAN, JUSTICE.

LARCENY OF A HORSE AND WAGON.

JOSEPH C. KAUTH, of No. 158 East Houston-street, secured his horse and wagon, on Monday afternoon, by tying the animal to a tree. While he was absent indoors for a few moments, WILLIAM O'BRIEN, a young man, cut the cord, jumped into the wagon and drove off toward the lower Wards of the City. A few hours later, WILLIAM FORMES, a friend of the owner, saw the thief near the Jersey City Ferry having the horse and carriage in his possession, when he caused O'BRIEN's arrest by Officer MORSE, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct. When arraigned before the magistrate the owner of the property appeared and made the necessary complaint, stating the value of the equipage to be $800. The prisoner said he only took the property for a lark. He was committed for trial.

ASSAULTING AN OFFICER.

JOHN KELLY was arrested and brought before the magistrate on a charge of having assaulted Officer HENRY HERSCH, of the Sixth Ward. It appears that the officer endeavored to arrest the accused on a minor charge, when KELLY picked up a stone, and struck the policeman on the head. He was remanded for trial.

LARCENY OF A CARPET.

Officers MOONEY and HENDERSON arrested SOLOMON GREEN, (colored,) on a charge of having stolen a $60 carpet from GEORGIANA ANDERSON, (colored,) of No. 2 York-street. GREEN carried the carpet to No. 54 Wooster-street, and sold it to PATRICK RYAN for $10. GREEN was held for trial, and the carpet restored to the owner. RYAN was also arrested, but as it appeared that he did not know that the carpet was stolen, he was released. GREEN is a Virginia darkey.

JEFFERSON MARKET—DODGE, JUSTICE.

SUSPICION OF BURGLARY.

On the morning of the 1st, about 1 o'clock, Officer BROWN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, discovered that a building on Seventeenth-street, between Fourth-avenue and Irving-place, had been burglariously entered, and about an hour afterward found a man lurking in the rear of the building, and who attempted to run away when he accosted him, but was intercepted and arrested. The prisoner, who gave the name of John Fitzpatrick, was locked up to await an examination on suspicion of having been concerned in the burglary.

AN ALLEGED LARCENY.

AUSTIN S. WRIGHT, who is employed on the stage at Barnum's Museum, alleges that he left a gold watch worth $150, and $50 in money in his dressing-room, and that one of the "supes," named GEORGE FISCHER, knew it was there, and had opportunity to take it, and that the property was lost. WRIGHT further alleges that it has been stolen by FISCHER. The accused denied his guilt but was committed on the charge.

ASSAULT WITH IRON KNUCKLES.

BERNARD KREPS was arraigned on the charge of having assaulted CHAS. KANIFF and GEO. HOLLRAEDER with his fist, armed with the weapon known as the "iron knuckles." The wounds inflicted on both parties were quite serious and KREPS was committed in default of $3,000 bail in each case, to answer the charge of felonious assault and battery.

ESSEX MARKET—MANSFIELD, JUSTICE.

FALSE PRETENCES.

F. T. FENN, claiming to be a member of the firm of FENN & HOLLISTER, No. 10 Park-place, was charged by FRANCIS ANDERSON with obtaining from him paper stock of the value of $124 50, representing himself as solvent when in fact he was insolvent. JOHN HUGHES, No. 10½ South-street, also preferred a complaint against FENN of the same nature, the goods obtained being of the value of $116. The accused was committed for an examination.

STABBING.

In the course of an affray between TIMOTHY CRONIN and MATHEW FARRELL, corner of Front and Gouverneur-slip, the latter drew a knife and cut CRONIN severely about the face. FARRELL was required to give bail in $1,500 to answer for the offence.

YORKVILLE COURT—KELLY, JUSTICE.

A CHASE AND ITS FINALE.

JOHN M. CLANCY was arraigned upon a charge of assault and battery, and the case developed a state of facts somewhat out of the ordinary routine. It appears that CLANCY had his pocket picked of a watch while riding up-town in one of the First-avenue cars. The thief jumped off the car with his booty at Fifty-third-street, and ran down Fifty-third-street toward the East River, hotly pursued by CLANCY. Arrived at the river with CLANCY close in the rear, the thief jumped into the river, and swam out a short distance to a small boat with two men in it, whom he frightened overboard by presenting a pistol at them, and threatening to shoot. He then got into the boat, still retaining the watch, and made good his escape. Seeing these performances on the part of his despoiler, CLANCY jumped into the first boat at hand to continue the pursuit, but the wife of the boat-keeper attempting to thwart him in his purpose, he struck her over the hand with one of the oars, which constituted the assault and battery in the case. In consideration of the loss of his watch, and the complainant herself, when fully advised of the circumstances of the case, declining to press the complaint, Mr. CLANCY was discharged.

BOGUS TICKETS.

While the Caledonian Games were in progress at Jones' Wood, on Monday, a man named JEREMIAH FARLEY, it is alleged, stood outside selling bogus tickets of admission at the rate of two for seventy-five cents, the difference between the genuine and bogus consisting in the coloring. Mr. JOHN STEWART, a member of the Club, bought two of these tickets and then had FARLEY arrested. Justice KELLEY committed him to answer in default of $300 bail.

A TRIUMVIRATE CAGED.

The Caledonian Games seem to have attracted a large concourse of pickpockets to the vicinity of Jones' Wood and about the depot of the Second-avenue Railroad. At the latter point the officers seeing JOHN EDWARDS and JOHN WILSON attempting to relieve the people of their pocket-books, took them into custody. RICHARD O'BRIEN succeeded in obtaining the watch of WILLIAM H. WALSH, but also happened to be at once arrested. The trio were committed in default of $500 bail each; the two first being charged with assault with intent to steal, and the latter with larceny from the person.

NEW-JERSEY.

PUBLIC PARK IN NEWARK.—The last Legislature appointed Commissioners to select and locate a public park for the City of Newark. The Commissioners have held one or two meetings, but have not yet made public their decision upon the question. There can be no doubt that a city like Newark which already numbers 100,000 inhabitants, and is fast increasing, needs a spacious park, and there is no time more favorable than the present for making a selection of the ground. Adjacent to the built up portion of the city there is a natural site for a fine park, containing 423 acres—about half the size of the New-York Central Park. Within its limits are the Soldier's Home, several ponds, streams and reservoirs, the canal, some fine woods and verdant hills. From it an extensive view is obtained, embracing the entire City of Newark, the windings of the Passaic and Hackensack Rivers, Bergen Point, Staten Island and Orange Mountain, while glimpses are obtained of the ocean, stretching away beyond Sandy Hook. The land in question seems especially designed for a park, and the Commissioners can hardly select a more favorable locality. It would be well for them to secure the site at once, and by purchasing a few acres more than are comprised within the proposed limits they could include the great natural curiosity of the Boiling Springs. The additional cost would not exceed a few thousand dollars. The principal buildings now standing within the limits of the proposed park could remain undisturbed for a long time. For the first three or four years little or no money, beyond the purchase money, would be required, and the natural beauties of the site could be developed at leisure.

SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—Coroner SANDFORD, of Newark, commenced an inquest yesterday afternoon on the boy, THEODORE SIMON, whose death was supposed to have been caused from sun-stroke while bathing at East Newark on Sunday. The deceased was employed in the saloon of GEORGE LYDECKER, at Oraton Hall, where he and a colored man slept at night. Mrs. FARR testified that a waiter named WM. MAY had threatened to kill the lad. Dr. WARD testified that he found the boy in the rear of LYDECKER's saloon, and that he was in a state of stupor from drinking liquor. Dr. DOOD, who made a *post-mortem* examination, stated that he discovered no traces of poison in the stomach. The inquest had not been concluded. The supposition is that the boy died from the effects of liquor and the heat combined.

THE NEWARK M. E. SEMINARY CONFERENCE.—The Convention of Delegates from the various Methodist churches of the Newark Conference, met yesterday in St. Paul's Church, Newark, for the purpose of discussing and deciding on the location of the Conference Seminary. Mr. CORNELIUS WALSH, who offered a site at Irvington and $5,000 to assist in the erection of a building, withdrew his proposition on account of the failure of other citizens to subscribe an additional sum of $20,000 as required. An informal ballot was then taken in regard to the other propositions before the Convention, with the following result: Morristown, 34; Madison, 27; Hackettstown, 26; Washington, 19; Plainfield, 6. The Convention was in session during the afternoon but nothing of public interest transpired.

SAVAGE FIGHT BETWEEN WOMEN.—Three women named ALLEN, HACKET and SMITH, residing in the cluster of shanties in the Second Ward of Hudson City, engaged in a most desperate fight about 7 o'clock on Monday night. They used axes, stones, and other missiles, with which they demolished each others windows, doors, &c., and were so furious that even men who were present dare not interfere. Subsequently, a warrant was issued and placed in the hands of Officer MCGUIRE, who, with other officers, searched all the shanties in the vicinity, but the belligerent women had taken the alarm and fled.

UNKNOWN MAN FOUND DROWNED.—Yesterday forenoon, Coroner WHITE, of Hoboken, held an inquest on the body of a man, apparently a German, who was found floating in the river near the Elysian Fields. On his person was found a memorandum book, upon which was inscribed the name of "Ernest Wagner, Lombard-street, No. 195, St. Louis, Mo.;" also a letter to the same address, and a sealed letter to "Theodore Hoge Kirkwood, St. Louis." A verdict of death by drowning was rendered.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Coroner WARREN, of Jersey City, held an inquest on the body of a man named GEORGE AHRAMBACH, who died at his residence, No. 150 Prospect-street, from injuries. Deceased was assisting to move a house in South Eighth-street, when the gearing of the windlass broke and deceased was struck on the head and sustained a fracture of the skull, causing death in a few hours. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

SUSPICION OF FOUL PLAY.—A woman residing in Bergen, named Mrs. FANNY BRADY, called upon Coroner WARREN yesterday and requested him to hold an inquest on the body of her child, six years of age, named EDWARD, who died in the county almshouse on Monday evening. She gave as a reason that she believed the child was poisoned and did not receive proper medical treatment.

THE JERSEY CITY YACHT CLUB REGATTA.—The regatta of the Jersey City Yacht Club, for the first and second-class yachts, will be sailed on Friday, the 5th of July, starting from the club-house at 9 o'clock A. M. The same yachts have been entered, as recently, when they failed to sail over the ground within the time prescribed by the rules of the Club.

BODY RECOVERED.—Early yesterday morning the night watchman on the New-Jersey Railroad bridge discovered the body of ALFRED ARNOLD, the young man from New-York, who was drowned on Sunday while bathing in the Passaic River, opposite Newark. The remains were removed to an undertaker's.

DEADLY ASSAULT.—A man named PHILIP CLOPPING was arrested in Hoboken last evening charged with having committed a deadly assault on his son by striking him over the head with a smoothing iron, and seriously injuring him. He was locked up to await examination.

LAW REPORTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—EASTERN DISTRICT.

Before Judge Benedict.

INTERNAL REVENUE—BRIBING OFFICERS.

The United States vs. Jacob Dubernell.—This was a motion for a new trial. The defendant had been appointed a keeper of a distillery which had been seized by a Deputy Collector, and received $10 as a bribe to induce him to leave the place. He was indicted under the statute which punishes an officer holding an office of trust or profit under the Internal Revenue Law, who shall receive a bribe to induce him to do any act in fraud of the revenue. Being convicted under the indictment his counsel moved for a new trial, claiming that he did not hold an office of trust or profit, and that the act which he did could not be said to be in fraud of the revenue.

Held by the Court—That the office of keeper under such an appointment was one of trust and profit. That as the tax on the spirits seized was to be collected out of it, and to be paid to the Collector, the allowing the spirits to be carried away was an act in fraud of the revenue.

The Judge said that as the questions were of importance under the Internal Revenue Law, he had conferred with Judge Blatchford and Judge Shipman, and they had both concurred with him in this view of the law. Motion denied.

For the United States, District-Attorney Tracy; for defendant, Gen. Crooke.

LOTTERY TICKET DEALER.

The United States vs. John Stange.—This was a motion for a new trial. The defendant was convicted of carrying on the business of a lottery ticket dealer without having paid the special tax required by the Internal Revenue Law. The evidence showed that he kept a policy-shop; that parties came to his place and paid him money for chances in the Kentucky and Shelby College Lotteries; that he gave no tickets, but only entered the numbers in his book, and if the numbers came up he paid the parties according to the numbers.

The statute provides that any one "who shall make, sell or offer to sell lottery-tickets or fractional parts thereof, or any token, certificate or device representing or intending to represent a lottery-ticket or any fractional part thereof, or any policy of numbers in any lottery," shall be deemed a lottery-ticket dealer.

The defendant moved for a new trial, urging that he did not come within that clause because he did not deliver any tickets or tokens or certificates of any kind, but only made memorandums in his own book; and secondly, that he sold nothing whatever, as he had no connection with the lottery, but only made bets upon certain numbers.

The Court overruled the motion, holding that what was meant by the words "lottery ticket or fractional part thereof" was not the piece of paper, but the chance which the piece of paper was to represent, citing in support of this Pollard's case. (Thatcher's Crim. Cas., p. 282,) and the People *vs.* Taylor, (2 Denio, p. 100.) As to the second point, he held that the evidence showed that the defendant had represented himself as selling chances in those lotteries, and there was no other proof on the point, and the question, therefore, was not in the case whether one who was not in reality connected with the lottery, but only bet on the result, was within the law.

SENTENCE OF STANGE.

Stange was yesterday morning called up for sentence. He had nothing to say for himself, but his counsel said he was very poor and had a wife and family dependent upon him; that he had been convicted, but it appeared on the evidence that he had understood the law not to require him to pay tax unless he actually sold tickets, and that he had refused to sell tickets, and he hoped that these considerations would induce the court to be lenient to him, and to punish him by fine rather than imprisonment.

The Judge in passing sentence adverted to the fact in the evidence which the counsel had referred to as indicating that possibly the defendant had supposed he was not infringing the law, and said that as it was the first case under the law, he was disposed to deal leniently in hopes that a fine would be enough to show him and all others that the Internal Revenue Law must be enforced; that if it proved not to be enough he should in all cases add imprisonment.

He accordingly sentenced Stange to pay a fine of $100.

John Ryan, who had pleaded guilty to a similar indictment, and Jacob Duburnell and Charles Karscher, convicted of receiving bribes while officers of the Internal Revenue, were called for to receive their sentences, but failed to appear, and bench warrants were issued against them.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, July 2.

FLOUR quiet and nominal; Winter Extras, $12@$15 50; Fancy Spring Extras, $10 75@$11 00. WHEAT is quiet and firmer, at an advance of 1c.@2c.; sales of No. 1 Spring at $2 10; No. 2 Spring at $1 72@$1 74. CORN is fairly active, at a decline of 2c.; sales at 77⅜c.@80c. for No. 1, and at 76c.@77½c. for No. 2. OATS are quiet and declined 1c., and closed at 50⅜c.@51c. for No. 2. RYE is dull and heavy at a decline of 1c.@2c.; the sales were small at 98c.@$1 01. BARLEY is dull; sales at 55c. for No. 2. MESS PORK inactive and nominal at $20 50@$21. SHOULDERS are firm and in better demand; sales at 7¼c.@7⅜c. for Loose. LARD is dull at 11¼c.@11½c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 2,500 bushels Wheat, 165,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—4,200 bbls. Flour, 1,500 bushels Wheat, 77,000 bushels Corn.

OSWEGO, Tuesday, July 2.

FLOUR active and steady; sales 1,600 bbls. at $12 for No. 1 Spring; $13 for Red Winter, $14 for White, and $15 for Double Extra. RYE FLOUR $7 50. WHEAT quiet; sales 1,000 bushels choice White Canada at $3; No. 1 Canadian Spring held at $2 30, and No. 2 do. at $2 20. CORN quiet and nominal. OATS, BARLEY, RYE and PEAS are inactive. CORN MEAL $2 75 ℔ 100 lbs. MILL FEED steady; Shorts, $25@$28, and Shipstuffs $30@$32 ℔ ton. CANAL FREIGHTS lower on grain; Corn, 7½c. to New-York; Lumber, $3 50 to the Hudson; $4 25 to Newburgh. RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 70c.; to Albany, 50c.; to New-York by rail and river, 50c. No receipts by lake. CANAL EXPORTS—8,600 bushels Corn, 1,083,000 feet of lumber.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, July 2.

COTTON dull; Middling Uplands 25c. COFFEE quiet and firm. SUGAR firm at 11⅝c.@11⅞c. for fair to good refined, and 13¼c.@13⅝c. for prime grocery Porto Rico. FLOUR dull, and market favors buyers to the extent of 50c.@75c. ℔ bbl.; prices are very irregular, owing to the scarcity of good grades. WHEAT dull; new White, $2 25 @$2 40 for inferior; no old offered. CORN steady; fair to prime White, $1 08@$1 10; White and Yellow Mixed, $1 02@$1 05; Yellow, $1 05@$1 06; Mixed Western, $1 01. OATS higher; sales at 86c.@88c.; a small lot of choice at 90c. RYE, $1 38. BULK MEATS—Shoulders, 9⅜c.; Sides, 11⅝c. BACON firm at 9⅞c.@10⅛c. for Shoulders, 12½c.@12⅝c. for Rib, and 13¼c.@13⅝c. for Clear Rib Sides. PORK and LARD dull and unchanged. WHISKY nominal and unchanged.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 2.

FLOUR dull and drooping; Family, $12@$13; Fancy, $13 50@$14. WHEAT dull; sales of No. 1 Winter at $2 55 @$2 60; No. 2 at $2 30; new Red sold at $1 25. CORN dull at 73c.@74c. for No. 1. OATS are dull at 65c. RYE is declining; sales at $1 12@$1 14 for No. 1. COTTON dull and nominal at 23c for Middling. WHISKY steady at 30c. MESS PORK unchanged. BULK MEATS 8⅝c.@10⅛c.@11⅝c. for Shoulders, Sides and Clear Sides. BACON firm at 9⅝c.@11¼c.@12c.@12½c. for Shoulders, Sides, Clear Ribs and Clear Sides. LARD dull and nominal; old, 11c.; new, 11½c. LINSEED OIL dull at $1 42@$1 44. GROCERIES firm and in good demand; especially Sugar. EGGS, 16c. GOLD, 137¼, buying.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 2.

FLOUR—Better feeling; sales 350 bbls. Spring at $11, 200 bbls. white at $14@$14 50. RYE FLOUR, $6 37½. WHEAT—Buyers generally are holding off; sales 7,000 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee at $2 1½. CORN lower and more active: sales 50,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 85c.; 8,000 bushels No. 1 do. choice at 90c. OATS are out of the market, asking 70c.@75c. for Chicago and Ohio. RYE neglected, and offered at $1 15. MESS PORK lower at $21 heavy, $20 light. LARD dull at 13c. BARLEY nominal $1 18. HIGHWINES dull and unchanged. FREIGHTS firm; Corn 12c., Oats 7¾c., to New-York. RECEIPTS—13,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—15,000 bushels Corn.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, July 2.

COTTON is dull and easier; sales 700 bales; Low Middling, 23½c.@24c.; receipts for three days, 1,032 bales against 1,4.5 for the same time last year; exports, 4,189 bales. LOUISIANA SUGAR—Yellow Clarified, 15¼c.; Cuba, no quotations. FLOUR is in light supply; Superfine, $10 50; Extra, $11. CORN—The stock is light; Mixed and Yellow, $1 07@$1 10; White, $1 20@$1 25. OATS are scarce at 85c. PORK is firm at $23 25@$23 50. BACON—Shoulders, 10½c.@10⅝c.; Clear Sides, 13¾c. LARD—Tierces are quoted at 12¼c.@12½c.; Keg, 13½c. GOLD, 138. STERLING 49@52½. New-York Sight Exchange ⅛ ℔ cent. premium.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., Tuesday, July 2.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts 441 head; last week's quotations could not be sustained, and prices are $1 ℔ cwt. lower. Sales—extra $13@$13 75; first quality $12@$12 50; second quality $11@$11 50; third quality $10@$10 50. SHEEP AND LAMBS—receipts 6,262 head; market dull, there being nearly 4,000 head more head offering than last week, and prices are from 1c.@1½c. ℔ lb lower; sales at from 4c. to 6c. ℔ lb; Spring Lambs $3@$5; Veal Calves $3@$10.

MILWAUKEE, Tuesday, July 2.

FLOUR dull; City Double Extras, $10 50@$11; Country Double Extras, $19@$19 25. WHEAT is unsettled; sales of No. 1 at $2 18; No. 2 at $1 94@$1 95. OATS are dull at 50c. for No. 1 and 51c. No. 2. CORN is dull at 8½c. for No. 1. RECEIPTS—500 bbls. Flour, 18,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Oats, 21,000 bushels Corn. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 1,000 bushels Oats.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, July 2.

COTTON dull at 24c. for good Middling. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT nominal at $1 60 for No. 2, and $1 75 for No. 1. CORN flat at 82c.@89c. OATS are declining; sales at 77c.@78c. RYE declining; sales at 95c. PROVISIONS firm and unchanged. LARD dull and nominal at 11½c.@13c.

LOUISVILLE, Tuesday, July 2.

Superfine FLOUR is dull at $8. New WHEAT, $2@$2 15 for Prime. CORN firm; shelled and delivered, 90c. OATS, in bulk, 75c. SUGAR has advanced ½c. MESS PORK, $21 25. BACON has advanced—Shoulders, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 12⅞c., packed. LARD, in tierces, 11½c. Raw WHISKY in bond 30c.

MEMPHIS, Tuesday, July 2.

COTTON heavy at 23½c.@24c.; receipts, 44 bales. CORN firm at $1 10@$1 15. OATS are firm at 82c.@83c. MESS PORK very dull. BACON—Clear Sides, 13½c.@14c. LARD, 13½c. FLOUR is dull: Superfine, $8 50@$9.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Tuesday, July 2.

FLOUR quiet. WHEAT dull and nominal; $2 35 was offered for Amber Michigan without sellers. CORN has declined 1c.@3c.; sales at 82c. for No. 1, and 76c. for No. 2. OATS, RYE and BARLEY are dull and nominal.

NEW-BEDFORD, Mass., Tuesday, July 2.

Sales have been made of 330 bbls. of Sperm Oil on private terms, and 100 bbls. Northern Whale at 65c. ℔ gallon.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Tuesday, July 2.

COTTON—No transactions. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 52c. RESIN firm at $2 60@$5 50; extra lot of pale sold at $7.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 2.

COTTON is dull and nominal, with only a small business; Low Middling, 22½c.; receipts, 123 bales.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, July 2.

COTTON is steady; Middlings 24½c.@25c.; sales 70 bales; receipts, 260 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Tuesday, July 2.

COTTON is more active; sales 192 bales; Middlings, 23c.

MOBILE, Ala., Tuesday, July 2.

COTTON closed quiet at 23c. for Middlings; sales 300 bales; receipts 12 bales.

[Advertisement.]

PURE WATER.

By referring to the *Tribune* of June 29, 1867, in reference to the factory privies and other nuisances that run into the streams that supply the Croton, you will find it necessary to filter the water. Send and get the DIAPHRAGM FILTER, at MCKENZIE & CLAN RANALD'S, plumbers and gas-fitters, No. 35 West Fourth-street, New-York City.

[Advertisement.]

OPEN ON "THE FOURTH."—To accommodate those not at leisure except on holidays, the PHRENOLOGICAL Rooms, No. 389 Broadway, will be open in the forenoon of July 4.

[Advertisement.]

Shadows cast by spreading tropical trees are refreshing in tropical weather. So is the umbrageous coolness of the Summer Sombreros of KNOX, Nos. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and 533 Broadway, under the Prescott House. These establishments are filled with Hats, Caps, &c., of every shade and pattern and of one quality—the best.

[Advertisement.]

Every Window in the house may be left open sufficient for ventilation. The Burglar Alarm Telegraph gives instant notice if any one is moved from its place. E. HOLMES, No. 2.1 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING's new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD's Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE HIGHEST PRICE

Is cheerfully paid for Dobbins' Electric Soap, for its intrinsic merit has proved it to be the cheapest in the end.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 2—*In Steamship Ville de Paris, from Havre and Brest.*—Mr. Welch, Mr. Lavreras, Mr. and Mrs. Remington, E. C. Haight, H. F. Haight, Mr. Echeverria, Mrs. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Bishop and family, Mr. Freeman, Mrs. Perrayet, Mr. Crask and family, Mr. and Mrs. Sincennes, Nelson Clements, Mr. Sternean, Mr. Humphrey and son, Mr. Whitfield, Mr. Sondheim, Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins and family, Mrs. Cwiss, Carrol Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Amson, Mr. and Mrs. Chapon, Mr. Meyer, Mrs. Hamilton and family, Messrs. Laight, Benkard, Hall, Salters, Weckerlin, Rumsey, Gen. de Trobriand, Mrs. Rostang, Mrs. Depierris, Mr. and Mrs. Wickware, Dr. White, Sisters Juliana, Carmelie, Armina, Mr. Brooks, Mr. Conroy, Mr. and Mrs. Pouts and family, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Lassalle, Mr. and Mrs. Crossmann, Judge Dickey and family, Mr. Gray, A. de Herrera, Mr. Wallenstein, Mr. Wheeler, Mrs. Caldwell, Major Fries, Mr. Roberg, Miss Lee, Mr. Stehler, Mr. Homer, Mr. and Mrs. Alker, Messrs. Mussena, Eug. Joseph, Lichtenberg, Dreyfus, Chapperon, Alexander, Sabran, Charmois; Mlle. Serres, Mr. Auggenheim and family, Mrs. Rend and family, Mr. and Mrs. Drouhard, Messrs. Largeot, Renz, Millochan; Mrs. Moinet, Dams, George, Weill, Werlheimer; Mr. Hivert, Miss Saignon, Mrs. Bodenheimer, Mr. Pascal, Mr. Wenger, Mr. Kock, Mr. See, Mr. Bock, Mr. Krebl, Joseph Meyer, Mr. Chaterins, Mr. Raden, W. Schwall, M. Schwall, Mr. Nagel, Mrs. Philip, Mrs. Baconnet, Mr. Clausen, Mr. Benaben, Mr. Duclos, Mr. Lagrange, Mrs. Bahnsacher, Mr. Silver, Mr. Raden, Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Langasher.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Ocean Queen, for Aspinwall—Mrs. J. Hamilton Harris, G. Wilcox, C. Morsetti, F. S. Freeman and wife, E. H. Winchester, wife and child, Charles P. Main, wife and son, Miss F. S. Main, Mrs. Armstrong, Miss Sanders, R. W. Armstrong, James Irwin, J. A. Lowry, D. Simon, wife and infant, Mrs. S. A. Carothers, Mrs. Woolf, George O. Hickox, Mlle. Julie Furiger, Herman Hanke, Major W. H. Johnston, wife and family, A. S. Hallidae, Mrs. Franklin, sister, nurse and infant, Simon Ogg and wife, R. W. Heath, P. Bonnett, Mrs. Glueck and infant, A. S. Gould, Frank Halliday, Joseph H. Frank, Asa Mudd, A. C. Keyt, wife and infant, Col. C. W. Wingard, wife nurse and family, S. Bingham, Julius Steinberger, J. S. Houx, Paymaster C. D. Mansfield, H. Debeck and wife, A. A. Williamson and wife, John A. Williamson, Miss Maria Paris, Gov. Moore, wife, 2 children and secretary, A. Pendleton and wife, S. S. Saul, Miss N. Ryan, Alvah Gilman, Capt. G. W. Davis, Lieut. W. F. Houston, Lieut. Dodge, Lieut. W. W. Wood, Assistant Surgeon Power, J. R. Raymond, Felipe Raymond, Antoine Elias, Ferdinand Elias, R. Angulo, Charles L. E. Wright, G. Bernheim, M. Ospina, Peterson, V. Lerre, C. E. Havener, Dr. Serrano, W. F. Spier, Thomas Landian, wife and 4 children, Roman Montaryo, F. Figea, N. Montaryo, J. B. Ortez, Mrs. Margareta Chabeir and child, Jos. Johnston, Francisco Kuts, Manuel Vedoga, Miss Holt, Mlle. Zoyla Elespum, Felipe Latore Bueno, A. Zubiega, Jos. Donahue, Jos. Green, R. Miggitt, Jas. Orton, Phineas Stanton, Fred. D. Williams, P. V. M. Myers, A. Bushnell, W. Cuthrie, Kellee Horrow, Robert Thompson, Hugh Colleen, J. P. Brown and wife, Christopher Spencer, Otto Wells, W. Johnston, Abram B. Forbes, E. H. Dimond, Fred. Nelson, Wm. Lyons, W. E. Moses, P. Burns, T. E. Ronig, and a large number in second cabin and steerage; also a detachment of U. S. soldiers.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	4 33	Sun sets	7 34	Moon sets	8 53

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 10	Gov. Island	9 59	Hell Gate	11 22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....TUESDAY, July 2.

Cleared.

Steamships Palmyra, (Br.,) Watson, Liverpool, E. Cunard; City of New-York, (Br.,) Roskell, Liverpool, J. G. Dale.

Steamer W. Woodward, Cundiff, Baltimore, Wm. Dalzell.

Ships Marlborough, (Br.,) Armstrong, Quebec, Snow & Burgess; E. H. Taylor, Anderson, London, Morgan & Tinker.

Barks Silas Fish, Brand, Sydney, N. S. W., R. W. Cameron; Reindeer, Wellington, Barbados, H. Trowbridge's Sons; Preciosa, (Swed.,) Lindberg, Gibraltar, Kremilberg & Co.; Keystone, Whiden, Bordeaux via City Point, Miller & Houghton; Harzburg, (Brem.,) Wachter, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Brigs Teresita, (Br.,) Hill, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne; Music, Klein, Montevideo, C. Ludmann & Co.; Isabella, (Br.,) Morgan, Para, Burdett, Everett & Co.; Teresita, (Br.,) Hull, Cienfuegos, Tucker & Lightbourne.

Schooners O. C. Acken, Hobbie, Stamford; Jewett, Roberts, Bridgeport, Conn., Ferguson & Wood; John Husman, Banks, Philadelphia, C. B. Swain; Cabot, Bacon, Boston, Baker & Dayton; Tunis Depew, Cropper, Richmond, Va., Van Brunt & Slaght; San Juan, Brooket, Fernandina, Bentley, Miller & Thomas; Ned Sumter, Lord, Boston, W. S. Brown & Co; Carrie, Davis, Brazos, Texas, J. H. Woodhouse & Co.; Red Jacket, Averill, Jacmel, Brett, Son & Co.; W. J. Holmes, Rayner, St. Pierre, Mart., S. R. Reynaul & Son.

Sloop Harvest Queen, Corwin, Bristol, G. N. Stranahan.

Arrived.

Steamship Ville de Paris, (Fr.,) Surmont, Havre and Brest June 22, at 3 P. M., with mdse. and 140 passengers to George Mackenzie. June 28, lat. 46, lon. 44 6, passed an Inman steamship, bound E. June 30, lat. 42 40, lon. 41, passed a large bark-rigged steamship, red and black smoke-funnel. July 1, lat. 41 27, lon. 66 44, 450 miles from Sandy Hook, steamship Caledonia, bound E.; same day, at 7 P. M., 350 miles from Sandy Hook, a large full-rigged ship, bound W., American flag and triangular flag at mizzenmast-head, red, with blue cross.

Ship Sandusky, Norton, Cardiff 38 ds., with iron to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Had heavy westerly gales to the Banks, from thence light winds and calms; been 8 ds. W. of George's. June 14, lat. 44 25, lon. 43 56, passed a large iceberg.

Bark Vivid, Baker, Cuantanamo 18 ds., with sugar to master. June 21, in Crooked Island Passage, saw Br. bark Hope, from Santiago de Cuba for Falmouth; same day, saw brig Wild Pigeon, loading at Fortune Island.

Bark Moses Montefiore, (Aust.,) Golubovich, Cardiff 40 ds., with coal to Slocovich & Smith.

Bark Anton Guntner, (Oldg.,) Zettlosen, Bremen 40 ds., in ballast and 283 passengers to Louis Meyer.

Brig G. E. Prescott, Mills, Bridgeport, C. B., with coal to C. B. Swain.

Brig Victoria, (Norw.,) Locjotoer, Newcastle 66 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Meincke & Wendt.

Brig Aurora, (Br.,) Cashon, Havana 8 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig Maria White, Bryant, Cow Bay 8 ds., with coal to H. W. Loud & Co.

Brig Princeton, Welles, New-Haven.

Schr. G. Spaulding, (Br.,) ——, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Umphray & Co.

Schr. H. E. Dodge, Freeman, Calais 10 ds., with lumber to G. Boardman.

Schr. Ruth Thomas, Dodge, Bangor, to H. W. Loud & Co.

Schr. R. L. Tay, Baker, Windsor, N. S., 10 ds., with plaster to H. J. De Wolf & Co.

Schr. Albert Treat, Keene, Boston.
Schr. Monitor, Robert, Elizabethport, for Wareham.
Schr. Bramhall, ——, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. R. J. Hoyt, Parker, Blackrock, for Georgetown.
Schr. Com. Tucker, Hines, Calais, with lumber.
Schr. Leocadia, Kelly, Gloucester, with fish.
Schr. Superior, Hatch, Rockland, with lime.
Schr. Duroc, Watts, Newport.
Schr. S. N. Smith, Turner, Georgetown, D. C.
Schr. J. & D. Cramer, Soper, Virginia, with wood.
Schr. Ann E. Glover, Cole, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal.

Yacht Challenge, Allen, Baracoa 8 ds., with fruit to Pierre Lorillard. Sld. in co. with schr. F. G. Davis, for New-York.

WIND—At sunset, S.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 2—Arr. steamer Roman, from Philadelphia.

CHARLESTON, July 2—Arr. steamship Champion, from New-York. Sld. schr. W. H. Tiers, for a Northern port.

Miscellaneous.

NOTICE TO PILOTS, CAPTAINS AND OTHERS.—On and after this date all vessels subject to examination in the Lower Bay will be anchored southwest of Buoy No. 9.

No tug or other boat will be allowed to come into the Quarantine grounds, except those having vessels in tow.

The Quarantine laws will in this respect be strictly enforced. D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

HOSPITAL SHIP FALCON, July 2, 1867.

Spoken, &c.

Carmeilla—Fr. ship, strg. E. N. E., June 9, lat. 46, lon. 37.

Mermaid—Br. ship, strg. N. N. E., June 11, lat. 38, lon. 59.

Foreign Ports.

At Baracoa, June 23, schrs. Ricardo Barros, Farnum, for New-York: she had been ashore on the Hog Sty Reef, Bahamas, damaging her rudder, &c.; Wildfire, for do.

At Guantanamo, June 13, barks F. Tupper, Ford, from Santiago de Cuba, for Falmouth in 25 ds.; Amelia, Rhodance, do. do. 15 ds.

BATHING SUITS, SHIRTS, AND SUMMER CLOTHING. THE CHEAPEST AND THE BEST: DEVLIN & CO.

SUMMER CLOTHING AT A SACRIFICE.
TRAPHAGEN, HUNTER & CO., NOS. 398, 400 AND 402 BOWERY, OPPOSITE SIXTH-ST.

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A HOUSEHOLD WORD! BUY YOUR FRENCH CHINA.

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Tea sets, 44 pieces	6 75
Dinner plates, per dozen	2 00
Breakfast plates, per dozen	1 75
Tea plates per dozen	1 50
French cut goblets, per dozen	2 25

Refrigerators, Ice Pitchers, Water Coolers, Plated Ware, Table Cutlery, Cooking Utensils and housekeeping articles of every description for the lowest prices, at BASSFORD'S, Cooper Institute, corner stores. No connection with any other.

SAVE MONEY.—BUY YOUR CLOTHING OF GEO. A. HUNTER & CO., Nos. 290 and 292 Bowery.

OFFICIAL DRAWING Of the Georgia State Lotteries.—For the benefit of the "Masonic Orphan Home."

GEORGIA STATE—EXTRA CLASS No. 218, July 2, 1867.
38, 9, 59, 20, 12, 35, 10, 58, 55, 54, 21, 68.
GEORGIA STATE—CLASS No. 219, July 2, 1867.
12, 17, 45, 34, 7, 3, 9, 18, 52, 37, 65, 22, 68, 20.
SUPPLEMENTARY—EXTRA CLASS No. 228, July 2, 1867.
48, 22, 1, 42, 64, 71, 2, 32, 58, 67, 50, 23.
SUPPLEMENTARY—CLASS No. 229, July 2, 1867.
14, 7, 8, 61, 23, 34, 47, 18, 41, 31, 65, 22, 30, 37.

W. W. BOYD & CO., Managers, Atlanta, Ga. The drawing of Class "D," on the Havana plan—capital prize $50,000—will take place on July 17, 1867. Circulars sent and all orders immediately attended to by addressing McINTIRE & CO., No. 125 Chatham-st., New-York City.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS.

KENTUCKY—EXTRA CLASS No. 411, July 2, 1867.
65, 58, 21, 57, 74, 12, 30, 78, 66, 35, 39, 33, 4, 54.
KENTUCKY—CLASS No. 412, July 2, 1867.
37, 25, 2, 53, 14, 16, 65, 9, 72, 30, 48, 20, 7.
SHELBY COLLEGE—EXTRA CLASS No. 335, July 2, 1867.
29, 48, 40, 45, 76, 12, 5, 80, 68, 56, 28, 77, 35, 67.
SHELBY COLLEGE—CLASS No. 336, July 2, 1867.
28, 54, 15, 1, 69, 73, 5, 47, 38, 44, 26, 59, 21.

Circulars and information furnished in the above lotteries. J. CLUTE, Broker, Nos. 176 Broadway and 166 Fulton-st.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY OF CUBA.—Prizes paid in gold, information furnished, highest rates paid for doubloons, and all kinds of gold and silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

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